BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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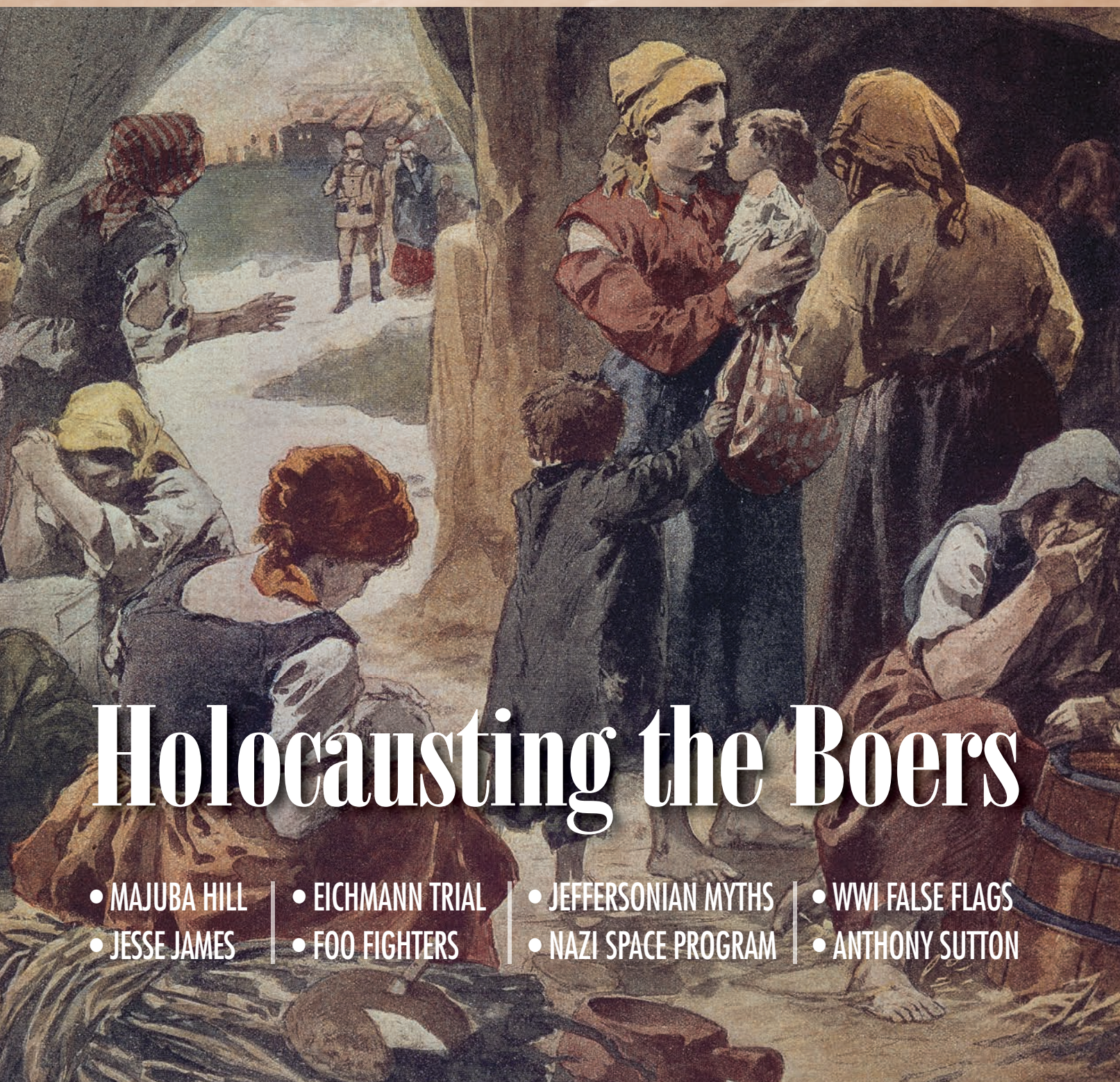


Holocausting the Boers

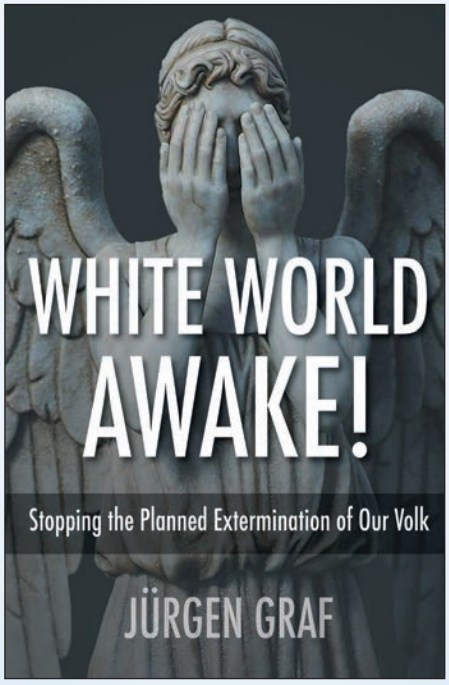
- MAJUBA HILL
- JESSE JAMES
- EICHMANN TRIAL
- FOO FIGHTERS
- JEFFERSONIAN MYTHS
- NAZI SPACE PROGRAM
- WWI FALSE FLAGS
- ANTHONY SUTTON

White World Awake!

Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk

Western civilization is in desperate peril. White people—our volk—are in trouble. The question of the day—and very likely the question of the millennium—is whether Europe will survive—and with it its American, Canadian, Australian and South African cousins—and, if so, how? Seeking to answer those questions is a very important new book, *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk*. Those who seek the truth will find the truth in the pages of this book, and those looking for a practical plan of action will find that as well.

For too long, observes the author, white people have fought among themselves. The European Union and NATO are failed efforts to correct that situation. Europe faces an existential threat with tsunamis of unassimilable Africans, Middle Easterners and Asians swarming in. Russians, Britons, Frenchmen, Germans and Poles, Serbs and Croats, Romanians, Finns and Greeks, Spaniards and Hungarians are all in the same rickety boat. The time has come for Europe to speak with one voice on military and foreign policy matters, while it is equally necessary for each nation and ethnic group to preserve its distinctive language and culture, and for historical injustices to be discussed openly and honestly.



A Eurasian Federation is proposed, which, like Old America, will not interfere in other parts of the world except to provide humanitarian aid and ensure the safety of such places as Armenia and Georgia against any immigration threat.

Traitor politicians who see no problem in allowing Europe and other white nations to be transformed into mixed-race caliphates—a dream of the mysterious Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi—will be voted out of office.

Many of the solutions apply equally to the rest of the white world. "Close the borders! Stop the flood!" is key not only for Europe, but America and all other white areas of the world. Thus Graf lays out a practical 10-step program to stop the genocide of the West starting with Europe, the cradle of white Western civilization.

This is a book that needs and deserves to be in the hands of every concerned person who cares about the future of the future of the Caucasian race.

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Augustus Lynch Mason • John Clark Ridpath • Trumbull White

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Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you'll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America's history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation, at least a few of which we are sure you have never heard. (Take a look at the list at right.) Great for adults, but also perfect for a young person who wants to know what history was like before it was watered down by the Cultural Communists, intent on wiping out just this kind of inspiring cultural chronicle. A real gem of American history.

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PAINTING AT TOP: INDIANS ATTACKING A PIONEER WAGON TRAIN BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

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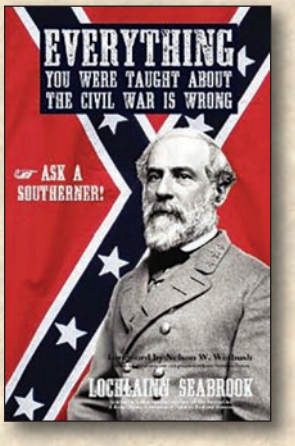

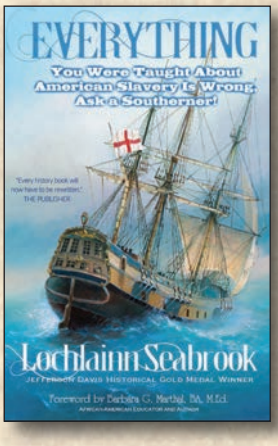

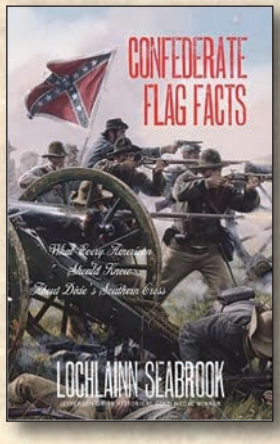

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 22 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

A Belligerent Species

It has always been my belief that sending out NASA probes to outer space with maps indicating where our planet is located and illustrations of human DNA is a bad idea. Should some sophisticated alien species with far more advanced technology ever come across one of these probes, we would be telling them not only exactly where we are hiding, but just how to attack us on a genetic level. Some say we should continue to broadcast our whereabouts far and wide, sending even more spacecraft to the vast expanses of the galaxy. "Maybe they'll be friendly," they say, hopefully. I find this highly problematic.

Human beings dominate this planet not only because we have prehensile thumbs. We are also the smartest and most vicious species that God ever created. We may be made in His image, but it does not mean, in my opinion, that we turned out exactly like He planned. So, why would it be different on any other planet, where survival of the fittest (most deadly) likely is the rule of the eons? One need only look around planet Earth today to get an idea of what the dominant species of another planet might be like: conniving, underhanded, violent, warlike, merciless and lethal. As Samuel von Pufendorf wrote in 1673, "More inhumanity has been done by man himself than any other of nature's causes." How true that is—and pretending otherwise today is foolhardy.

Our inhumanity to our fellow man is not the property of one race or religion. We have all, over the ages, committed our own atrocities, sometimes against our own people and sometimes against those different from us. No one has a monopoly on good and evil. And no one has a monopoly on suffering. Those who try to tell us so are ignoring human nature. Those who do so need only look at their own bloody records. Any attempts to censor the truth about our shared past, or prevent us from telling the truth about the real crimes of history, are dooming us to repeat the mistakes of yore again and again *ad nauseam*.

We can be better than that. And something we can all do to improve the human condition is to constantly remind others that war and genocide are the worst examples of what we should strive to be as a species. As such, the lead story in this issue of TBR discusses one of the worst white-on-white genocides in history. It took place a little over 100 years ago in a rather remote part of the world, but is extremely important to understanding our own history, nonetheless.

There are those who even now are working to censor our message—powerful interests who are constantly looking for ways to ensure The Barnes Review will not survive. In the end, they are only condemning themselves and the human race to ignorance and death, unless the extraterrestrials get us first. ✦

—Paul Angel
Executive Editor

TRUMP—THE PRAGMATIST

In the midst of a particularly dirty presidential campaign, in which Adlai Stevenson was engaged in a bitter war of words with his opponent, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Stevenson is quoted as saying in a campaign speech in Fresno, California, September 10, 1952, "I have been thinking that I would make a proposition to my Republican friends . . . that if they will stop telling lies about me, we will stop telling the truth about them." Stevenson went on to lose the battle for the presidency to Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican primary winner, former NATO commander and supreme Allied commander during World War II.

Stevenson's defeat was pre-ordained, it seemed. Very few in the military-industrial complex liked him (though it was Ike who later coined the term) for saying such "outlandish" things as: "Let's talk sense to the American people. Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that we are now on the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions . . . but a long, patient, costly struggle, which alone can ensure triumph over the great enemies of man—war, poverty, and tyranny—and the assaults upon human dignity. . . ." Stevenson uttered those words in his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, on July 26, 1952.

Now let's fast forward to today, where we have a new president who is also speaking hard truths to the American public and who has also seen his opponents telling gargantuan lies about him. He, too, is trying to convey common sense directly to the American people. For doing so, Donald Trump has made his own set of enemies—enemies in the intelligence community, enemies in the controlled corporate news media and enemies in the opposing party. He has also made a host of enemies within his own party.

Let's take a look at why. Trump is not really a liberal or a conservative; neither a Democrat nor a Republican. He is, at heart, a pragmatist. He is a problem solver, and he sees the world as a businessman would.

That, as the Rev. Mychal S. Massie, a black preacher of 13 years duration and currently the president of the Racial Policy Center, says, is why Trump will succeed.

Rev. Massie says this about liberals: "Viewing problems from a liberal perspective has resulted in the creation of more problems, more entitlement programs, more victims, more government, more political correctness, and more attacks on the working class in all economic strata. . . . Listening to Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders talk about fixing America is like listening to two lunatics trying to 'out-crazy' each another."

But he spares no criticism for conservatives. Rev. Massie says: "Viewing things according to the so-called Republican conservative perspective has brought continued spending and globalism to the detriment of American interests and well-being, denial of what the real problems are, weak, ineffective [and] milquetoast leadership. . . . [All the GOP candidates were] owned lock, stock and barrel by the bankers, corporations and big-dollar donors funding their campaigns. . . . [C]ommon sense tells anyone willing to face facts that people don't give tens of millions [of dollars] without expecting something in return." (The Democrats were all owned, as well.)

In short, Massie says, "We have had Democrats and Republican ideologues, and what has it brought us? Are we better off today or worse off? Has it happened overnight or has it been a steady decline brought on by both parties?"

The answer is clear. We are not better off. And both parties are responsible. Just ask the average man in the street, whether he be black, white, red, brown, yellow or orange.

So here's the thing. What America needs is fewer politicians who identify as "liberals" and "conservatives," and more problem solvers in government. Lots more.

What did Hillary Clinton or Bernie Sanders or Marco Rubio or Jeb Bush risk by trying to be president? The answer is nothing. Hillary still has her billions, Sanders still has a good-paying job, in which he has accomplished next to nothing for the last 36 years, and Marco and Ted and Jeb went back to their old jobs without skipping a beat.

Trump, on the other hand, has risked his entire fortune, his business empire, his reputation and his health, just to try to make America function again.

As Rev. Massie points out, "People are quick to confuse and despise confidence as arrogance, but that is common among those who have never accomplished anything in their lives and those who have always played it safe (all politicians), never willing to risk failure, to try and achieve success."

I agree. What we need most right now is a pragmatic populist, not a politically correct toady. Thank your lucky stars that we might have gotten a big surprise with Donald Trump. Hang his picture on your wall. ✦

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

The GENOCIDE *of the* BOERS

A Pictorial History & the Role Rothschild Greed Played in the Crime

THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR (1899-1902) remains unique in the annals of modern history. For the first time in the modern era, war was deliberately waged by a supposedly civilized nation on innocent women and children. Not only were Dutch settler (Boer) homes destroyed by the British forces by means of a scorched earth policy, but the Boer women and wee ones were then herded into deplorable concentration camps. Women and children whose menfolk were still in the battlefield were subjected to starvation rations, which resulted in widespread disease and death. At the heart of the conflict was the desire of the Rothschild banking dynasty to control the mineral wealth of regions inhabited by the Dutch pioneers who had tamed the wild lands of southern Africa. To fund the unending British atrocities, the Rothschilds dug deep.

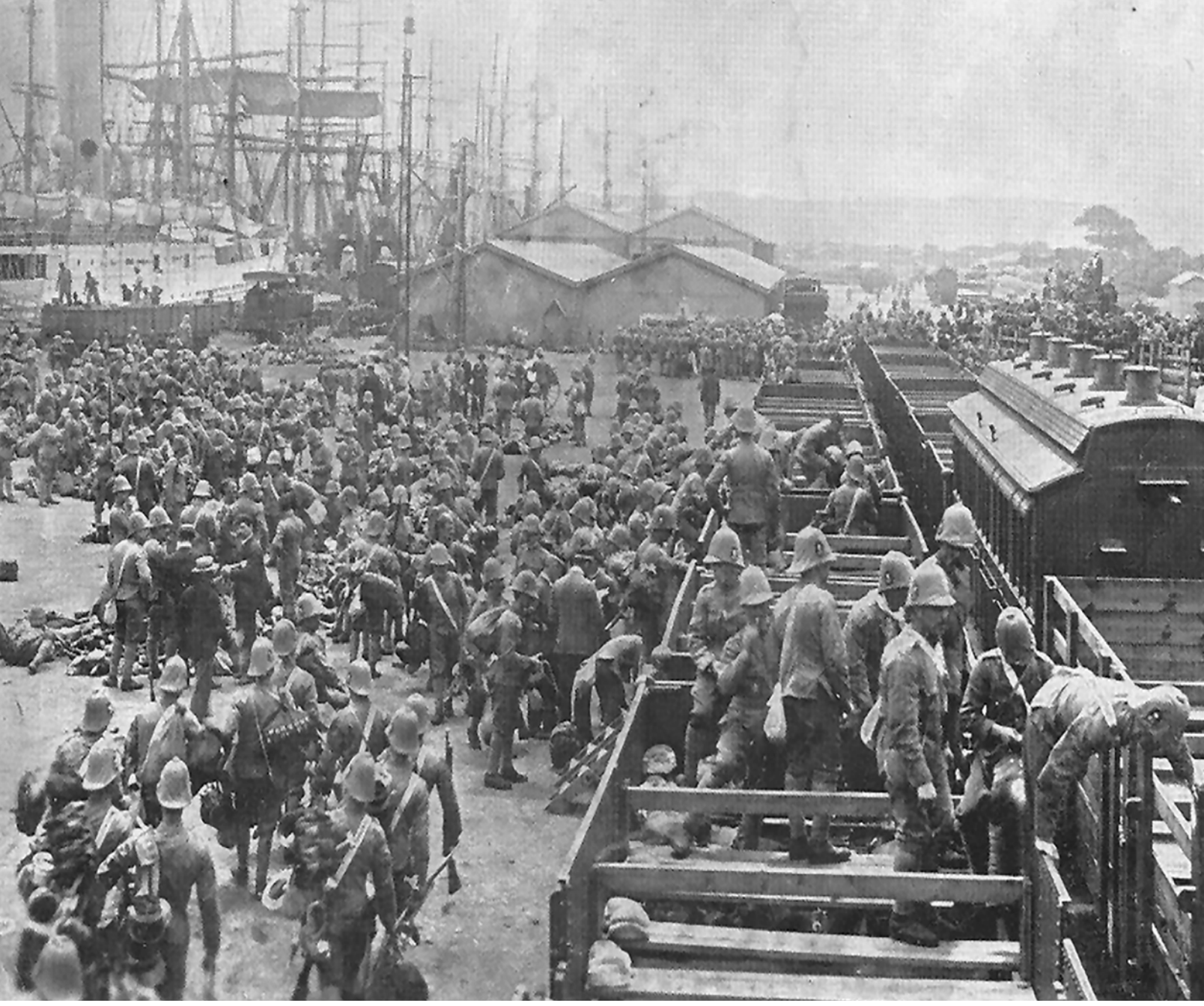
By Stephen Mitford Goodson

Although the British had signed, on July 29, 1899, the Hague Convention, which strictly forbade the mistreatment of civilians in combat theaters, they were egged on by the rapacious Rothschilds to contravene every one of the convention's articles in the latters' maniacal pursuit for complete control of the gold mines of the Transvaal, as this article will show.

The men who implemented this cruel and immoral method of subjugation were the secretary for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, the high commissioner for South Africa, Alfred Milner, and field marshals Frederick Roberts and Horatio Herbert Kitchener. Their barbaric policies and atrocities eventually became widely known, and were condemned not only in continental Europe, but also by large sections of the British and Irish populations. However, conditions were not ameliorated, as the Rothschilds ruled (and still rule) the roost not only in Britain, but throughout most of the world through their control of the banking system, which is based on debt and usury.

Cecil John Rhodes, who was one of the principal schemers of the Second Anglo-Boer War and a faithful servant of the Rothschilds, frequently claimed that the Brits were the finest and most honorable race in the world. As the reader will discover in the following pages, this was not their finest hour.

Note that, during the rule of the National Party (1948-94), the concentration camps were omitted from school history syllabi. On Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's instructions, research on the camps was not permitted at Afrikaner universities. This policy was adopted in the



DISEMBARKATION OF BRITISH TROOPS: Some of the hundreds of thousands of British troops who disembarked from Durban Harbor during 1899-1902 to fight comparatively small Boer civilian forces.

interest of promoting unity between the Afrikaans- and English-speaking peoples. The author disagrees with that approach and believes that awareness of what had happened would have promoted greater respect and sympathy amongst English speakers for Afrikaners.

EARLY HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Dutch[1] ruled the colony of the Cape of Good Hope from 1652 to 1795. Thereafter it was occupied by the British, until it was finally granted to them with the signing of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of August 13, 1814. The following year, after the French lost the battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, Nathan Rothschild secured ownership of the Bank of England. This enabled him to control the money supply and finances of Great Britain and her empire,[2] of which the Cape Colony constituted one of its territories. In 1843 Natal, which is situated on the east coast of South Africa, was added to the empire and by extension to Rothschild's domains.

Many of the Dutch settlers were dissatisfied with British rule for the following reasons:

- The Dutch settlers had received inadequate compensation[3] for their slaves after slavery was abolished.
- Land was becoming scarce after the arrival of 5,000 British settlers in the eastern Cape in 1820.
- Anglicization of their culture and in particular the downgrading of their mother tongue, Dutch.

All three of these Rothschild kin were great-grandsons of the founder of the Rothschild dynasty, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, partners in N.M. Rothschild & Sons and close friends of King Edward VII. Together, they helped wield the financial might of the Rothschilds to fund the British war effort in southern Africa and destroy the tenacious Boer republics. **Above left: Lord Nathan Mayer Rothschild** (1840-1915). **Center: Alfred Charles de Rothschild** (1842-1918). Alfred was the first Jewish man to be appointed a director of the Bank of England (1868), but was sacked in 1889 for his involvement in inappropriate behavior. **Right: Leopold de Rothschild** (1845-1917) was a prominent breeder of thoroughbred racehorses.

- Lack of British support in containing the conflict with the Xhosa tribes on the eastern frontier.
- Criticism and interference by many of the Christian missionaries.
- The elevation of the colored people to equal status with whites.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOER REPUBLICS

Between 1835 and 1837 the Dutch settlers, better known as Voortrekkers, trekked northward and by 1854 had settled in the two Boer republics of the Orange Free State (OFS) and Transvaal. On January 17, 1852 the Sand River Convention, which guaranteed the Boers the right to govern themselves, was signed by the Transvaal Boers and the British government. Two years later on February 24, 1854 at the Convention of Bloemfontein, the British abandoned all claims to the OFS and guaranteed her future independence.

On Feburay 12, 1869, the Treaty of Aliwal was signed between the OFS and Britain, which renewed British pledges and guarantees of non-interference and independence. One month later an 83-carat diamond was discovered in the southwestern region of the OFS. A Griqua chief, Nicolaas Waterboer, at the behest of the British, claimed the area, using the latter as his advocate. A farcical arbitrament was set up under the lieutenant governor of Natal, Robert Keate, who, in an act of naked aggression, awarded the territory to the British on October 17, 1871. British troops were sent in to occupy the territory immediately.

In 1876, the president of the OFS, Johannes Brand, took the British government to court, and, although the British judge agreed that the annexation had been unlawful, he declared that it was too late to return the territory to its rightful owners, as the population was now British. He offered £90,000 in compensation for the richest diamond mine in the world. As the historian James Froude has written: "This transaction [was] perhaps the most discreditable in the annals of English colonial history."[4]

ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL

On April 12, 1877, the British government, using a fictitious pretext based on false rumors spread by certain missionaries that slavery was being practiced in the Transvaal Republic and that it was too weak to maintain law and order, issued a proclamation that permitted its annexation.

Then-Vice President Paul Krüger led delegations to London in May 1877 and April 1878 demanding the return of their independence, which had been solemnly granted by the British at the Sand River Convention in 1852, but

he was snubbed.[5]

Toward the end of 1880 the Boers decided to take matters into their own hands and attacked various garrison towns. There were four main engagements in which the British were defeated. At the final, incredible battle of Amajuba (Majuba Hill) on February 27, 1881, a 2,000-foot-high mountain occupied by Maj. Gen. Sir George Pomeroy Colley and 560 men was stormed by 100 Boers. The Brits lost 226 dead and wounded, and Colley was killed. The Boer losses were one killed, five wounded.

REESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC

On March 6, 1881, an armistice was declared, and the country was returned to the Boers on August 3, 1881 after the signing of the Convention of Pretoria. The London Convention of February 27, 1884 removed British suzerainty over Transvaal. The only restriction was contained in Article IV, which prohibited the Transvaal from signing treaties with foreign states, the only exception being the Orange Free State.

The discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in June 1884 irrevocably changed the prospects of the Transvaal Republic existing peacefully. This "reef" and its extensions in both westerly and easterly directions contained over 47,000 tons of gold, which is the amount that was extracted between the years 1886 and 2004.

As the gold mines developed and became more profitable, pressure increased on the Boers to accommodate the imperialist designs of the British and their ultimate controllers, the Rothschild banking syndicate.

QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL: The Queen's South Africa Medal, a service decoration, was issued with the years 1899-1900 engraved on it, as it was anticipated that the war would be over in a few months. The first batch of 50,000 medals had to be withdrawn and have the dates machined off.

COMPLIMENTS CARD: In December 1901 the Rothschild brothers provided "their" troops in the field with a Christmas hamper containing sweets, some stationery, a portion of tobacco, a pipe, 12 packets of cigarettes, a book, a chocolate cake, a plum pudding and a deck of cards.

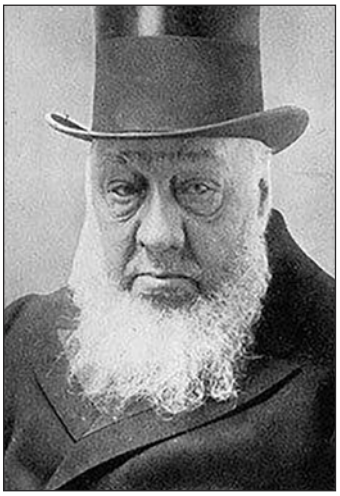
BRITISH AGITATION FOR THE FRANCHISE

By the early 1890s streams of foreign workers and speculators had arrived in the country, and they soon started to outnumber the Boers. Some of them were British, but an even larger number consisted of "mostly Russian, Polish and German Jews, with roving propensities and no strongly rooted attachment to an old country."[6] The gold mine owners were almost entirely Jewish. The leading company was the Eckstein group, named after its managing director, Hermann Eckstein, one of the few non-Jewish mine owners. This combination included Consolidated Goldfields and S. Neumann & Co. Prof. John Atkinson Hobson writes in *The War in South Africa: Its Causes and Effects* in 1900 that "Rothschild has a controlling interest in Goetz & Co." and that, "Rothschild stands for the Exploration Company, which is in effect Wernher, Beit and Rothschild."[7] Furthermore he adds that the dynamite monopoly and "the rich and powerful liquor trade, licit and illicit, is entirely in the hands of the Jews"; "the stock exchange, is, needless to say, mostly Jewish," and "the press of Johannesburg is chiefly their property."[8]

In January 1896, after the abortive Jameson Raid, which tried to overthrow the Transvaal government, the South African League was set up as a front of the Rothschilds in order to agitate for the granting of voting rights to the *uitlanders* or foreigners. However, this agitation was nothing more than "a sham grievance."[9]

Capt. L. March Phillips writes in *With Rimington* as follows:

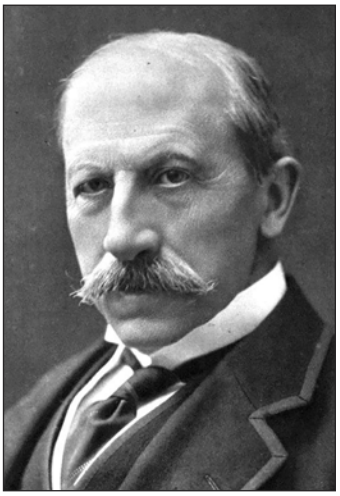
> As for the *uitlanders* and their grievances, I would not ride a yard or fire a shot to right all the grievances they ever invented. The mass of the *uitlanders*, i.e. the miners and working-men of the



PAUL KRÜGER

MARTINUS STEYN

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN



ALFRED MILNER

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Krüger was president of the Transvaal Republic (1883-1900). The discovery of gold eventually placed his country in jeopardy and resulted in the British seizing it on behalf of the Rothschilds. Martinus Theunis Steyn was the sixth president of the Orange Free State (1896-1902). When war broke out he said that he "would rather lose the independence of the Free State with honor than retain it with dishonor." He was a "bittereinder" (bitter ender), and on several occasions when the Transvaalers were considering surrender, he intervened and urged them to fight on. Joseph Chamberlain was secretary of state for the colonies (1895-1903). He was arrogant, ruthless and much hated. He deceived the Boers into believing that he was sincere in his efforts to reach a settlement regarding the voting rights of the *uitlanders* (foreigners). Capt. J.J. McCord has remarked that, "No man has stood more completely condemned of blood guilt than Chamberlain . . . and as the cause of endless strife in a country." Lord Alfred Milner was high commissioner for southern Africa (1897-1901) and thereafter was appointed as administrator of the Boer republics. He hated the Boer people and tried to eliminate them as a separate race and culture by forcing them to anglicize—a policy in which he failed.

> Rand, had no grievances. I know what I am talking about, for I have lived and worked with them, I have seen newspapers passed from one to another, and roars of laughter roused by *The Times* telegrams about these precious grievances. We used to read the London papers to find out what our grievances were, and very frequently they would be due to causes of which we had never even heard. I never met one miner or working-man who would have walked a mile to pick the vote up off the road, and I have known and talked with scores and hundreds.[10]

In a similar vein, E.B. Rose writes in *The Truth About the Transvaal* as follows:

> I could take every one of the numerous grievances which we *uitlanders* were alleged to be suffering under, and could show in much the same way how hollow were the pretenses, how flimsy were the grievances which had any basis in fact at all, and how in the main these so-called grievances were simply part and parcel of the crusade of calumny upon the Boers, having for its object eventual British intervention and destruction of Boer independence, an object which has now only too successfully been accomplished.[11]

In order to protect their status, the Boers would only grant the franchise after a period of 14 years of residence. On May 30, 1899, at a conference held in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, President Paul Krüger of the Transvaal Republic, offered to reduce the period of residence to seven years, but this major concession was not accepted. In August 1899 an offer was made to reduce the period of residence to five years. The British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, remained unmoved and held to his point of view that it was "reform or war."[12]

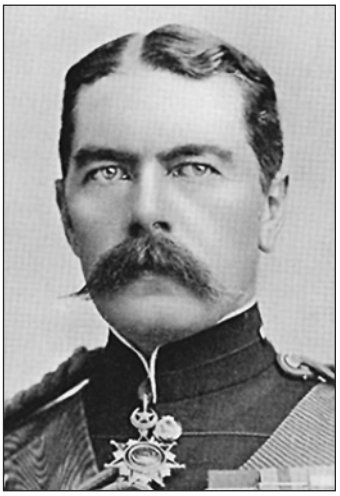
CIVILIZED STATE

It needs to be observed that, by 1899, the Transvaal Republic had developed into a democratic and progressive state. A local government system was in place with municipalities having elected councilors. Pretoria and the Witwatersrand had railroad links to the ports of Delagoa Bay (Maputo), in Mozambique, Durban and Cape Town. The first tramways were constructed in 1889. A postal delivery service was established in 1870, a telegraph service was introduced in 1887, and a telephone service was installed in 1894. There was an extensive grid of piped water, the first gas mains were laid in 1892, and electricity was also provided. A hospital board was

GEN. KOOS DE LA REY

GEN. C.R. DE WET

FREDERICK ROBERTS



H. HERBERT KITCHENER

General Koos de la Rey (1847-1914), also known as the "Lion of the Western Transvaal," was one of the strongest military leaders of the Transvaal Republic. He excelled in guerrilla fighting and defeated the British in numerous engagements. Gen. Christiaan Rudolf de Wet (1854-1922) was a formidable general who continually evaded capture by the British. He was one of the "bittereinders," who argued against signing the Treaty of Vereeniging on May 31, 1902. Lord Frederick Roberts preceded Kitchener as a commander-in-chief of the British army. After his son, Frederick, was killed at the Battle of Colenso on December 17, 1899, he became increasingly embittered toward the Boers and on June 16, 1900 instituted the policy of scorched earth. Lord Horatio Kitchener was a misogynist, sadist and pervert who was impervious to the death and destruction he inflicted on the Boer people.

established, and foodstuffs, water and liquor were subject to inspection and analysis. There was an independent judicial system, and the Volksraad or parliament had 24 members.

As a result of the mining development taking place in the Transvaal, it rapidly became industrialized. This was anathema to the British government, whose policy was to import raw materials from the colonies and to retain all production in the mother country and oblige its colonies to import all their manufactured requirements at an immense profit.

There was no income tax, and the gold mines were not taxed on their profits, and no levies were imposed. There were only a few insignificant taxes, such as a nominal tax of 10 shillings per morgen (1.6 acres) on an original claim, prospectors' licenses and diggers' licenses. The state derived most of its revenue from customs duties, a 4% duty on the transfer of land and a poll tax.

SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR

In September 1899 the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, continued to deceive the Boers by intimating to them that a settlement would shortly be agreed upon, but, at the same time, British troop reinforcements were being secretly dispatched to South Africa. An ultimatum sent on October 9, 1899 that her majesty's government cease "the constant bringing up of troops to the borders of the republic, and the sending of war reinforcements from all parts of the British empire"[13] was ignored. Two days later war broke out.

The overconfident British expected a brief campaign or tea-time war that would be over by Christmas. In anticipation thereof they issued the Queen's South Africa Medal, a service decoration, with the years 1899-1900 engraved on it. These dates had to be removed when it transpired that they were opposed by a formidable foe, and instead the war lasted for two years and eight months, from October 11, 1899 to May 31, 1902. [See photo of the medal on page 7.—Ed.]

Although the Boers had only a part-time army of mounted horsemen, they enjoyed stunning successes in the initial phases of the war. They were the first combatants to introduce trench warfare, which later became the preferred way of fighting in World War I. However, they were ultimately outgunned, outnumbered and, in some instances, poorly led.

After the capture of the capital cities of the Orange Free State and Transvaal, Bloemfontein and Pretoria[14] respectively, in March and June 1900, the Boers resorted to guerrilla warfare. A tiny force of never more than 6,000 active Boers was able to frustrate and tie down 448,725 troops of the world's largest empire.

[Even brilliant Confederate guerrilla tacticians Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Col. John S. Mosby and Gen. John Hunt Morgan would have to admit this was an an absolutely amazing feat.—Ed.]

CROWN REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED: Crown Reef Gold Mining Company Limited was the first mine to be established on the Witwatersrand with a capital of £70,000.

GUERRILLA WARFARE & SCORCHED EARTH

As the British were unable to defeat the Boers in the field, from June 16, 1900 onward they resorted to a scorched earth policy. The purpose of this policy was to prevent the Boer commandos from obtaining food, horses and other supplies. By placing the Boer women and children in concentration camps, the British hoped to undermine their fighting capacity and to lower their morale and thereby hasten their surrender. This policy, to wage war on women and children, was in complete contravention of the Hague Convention on July 29, 1899 with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land, to which convention Great Britain was a high contracting party, and thus broke all the rules of war.

SECTION II, HAGUE CONVENTION

On Hostilities

Chapter I, Article 25: The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended, is prohibited.

Article 28: The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

SECTION III

On military authority over hostile territory

Chapter V, Article 46: Family honors and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected.

Private property cannot be confiscated.

Article 47: Pillage is formally prohibited.

The Boers were a cultured people. Many of them possessed beautifully crafted furniture, well stocked libraries, and almost every home had a piano or pump organ. When British troops entered their homes, they were only allowed 10 minutes to clear out their personal possessions. All the contents of the homesteads were destroyed, including children's toys and bibles. The British would then smash everything in sight that had not been removed.Windows were shattered, and window frames, doors and flooring were ripped out and then piled up with the furniture and set alight. Besides the homesteads, stables and out buildings were burnt. A Boer woman related her experience as follows: "When the troops had gone I had nothing to eat, and all the objects on the house had been thrown about. When I begged one of the officers to leave a little food for my children, he hit me with his fist so that I nearly fell to the ground."[15]

All farming equipment, such as plows, wagons and carts, were wrecked, while all crops, including bales of wool, were destroyed. Vegetables, and even flower beds, were dug up, and orchards were chopped down.[16] The

Rothschilds' troops showed unbelievable cruelty toward animals. If sheep and cattle were not bayoneted or shot, they would be herded into a kraal (corral) and then dynamited, and the badly mauled would be left to die. On other occasions sheep would be rounded up, the surrounding grass would be set alight, and they would be roasted alive. In some instances, the tendons of the animals were cut—to save ammunition—and they were left to die an agonizing death. All of these horrific events would be witnessed by the distraught women and children.

At night the sky was reddened with the glow of burning homesteads.[17]

HARDSHIPS OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Women and children were carted away on overcrowded wagons. Family photographs and portraits would be deliberately thrown off the wagons by the soldiers and crushed by the rolling wheels. A Mrs. H.P. van Bruggen-Oosthuizen recorded that: "You can crush the portraits into little pieces, but the spirit of the Boer nation will live as long as there is a Sun shining in the sky. This old farm will one day be witness to your barbarism."[18]

The first wagon would be used to carry women, children and elderly people, while the second one would convey their needs in the concentration camp, such as food, clothes, medicines and blankets. As soon as the convoy started, the Brits would invariably set the second wagon alight.[19] When there were no oxen available, the women would have to pull the wagons.

Deaths were common while traveling. If conditions were not safe and the British believed they were being tracked by Boer commandos, requests to bury a dead child were refused, and the child was flung into a ditch. When a Boer woman had to give birth, she was dumped in the veld with a blanket. Boer commandos frequently found women and their infants lying dead, and in winter completely frozen.[20]

Women and children were also transported in open and closed railway cars. They were packed like sardines and traveled day and night for up to 72 hours without any sanitation and in some cars had to sit on wet cow dung.[21] Usually only one stop per day was allowed. 155,000 women and children—or almost two-thirds of the Boer population—were imprisoned in these extermination camps.

LIFE IN THE CAMPS

The Boers were not allowed to bring their own thicker tents, but were accommodated in thinner single-layer Bell tents. The tents were grossly overpopulated, and the

GRAND HOTEL: The Grand Hotel, Johannesburg, after occupation by the overwhelming British forces, May 31, 1900.

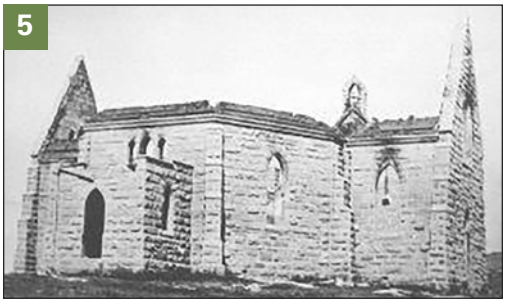
ABOVE: BRITISH SOLDIERS LOOTING BOER POSSESSIONS: British soldiers looting Boer possessions in contravention of Article 47 of the Hague Convention prior to the destruction of a homestead. The piano and harmonium may have been used or broken up for firewood, as there was a great shortage of wood on the highveld. **BELOW:** Boer homesteads go up in flames, just two of the 32,000 homesteads destroyed by British troops.

inmates, who had previously slept on feather or straw beds, had to sleep on the ground, as there were hardly any mattresses and no beds. The tents leaked, and there were never enough blankets. In summer the heat was unbearable, while in winter temperatures often fell below freezing.[22]

Candles were scarce, and soap was virtually unavailable. All candles had to be out by 8:30 p.m. Mothers with dying children had to experience their deaths in pitch darkness, and, if a light was found on, a fine would be imposed or the already scanty rations withheld.[23] When a mother wished to attend the funeral of her child, permission was often denied, and the child would be dumped in a wagon and carted away somewhere.

Anyone who complained about the conditions was deemed a troublemaker and immediately had his or her rations halved. When a few women in the Standerton camp complained about some rotten meat which had been served, the response of the camp commander was: "As your punishment for your brutality to dare to complain, you will receive no meat for eight days!"[24]

The men's toilet was a long ditch covered by canvas or rolling logs through which children often fell. Young boys who did not adhere to the rules of the toilet were thrown into the sewerage. By way of example, at the Aliwal North camp there was one latrine for every 177



SCENES OF CARNAGE: 1. Boer farmhouses burning. At night the sky was reddened with the glow of blazing Boer homesteads. **2.** Sacks of grain are set on fire at a Boer homestead. **3.** Women and children being transported in open railroad cattle cars. They were forced to travel day and night for up to 72 hours without any sanitation. In some cars they had to sit on wet cow dung. **4.** A Boer family loads up a wagon with all of its worldy possessions. It is doubtful any of their draft animals were left alive by British troops to pull the wagon. **5.** Church in Carolina, eastern Transvaal, destroyed by British soldiers. It was fully restored after the war. **6.** Sheep and cattle in a kraal shot and left to rot by British troops.

women and children, while at the Merebank camp, outside Durban, one bath house served 5,154 people.[25]

Women and children whose menfolk were still fighting for their freedom and independence had their meager rations cut in half. William (Wickham) Thomas Stead, a famous London journalist and editor of *Review of Reviews*, who later drowned on the *RMS Titanic* on April 15, 1912, helped launch the "Stop the War Campaign." In January 1900 he wrote:

When the helpless women and children were incarcerated in these prison camps, a careful difference was made between those who had husbands, brothers and fathers still on commando and those whose male relatives were already killed, captured or had surrendered. Those in the last category were provided with what was called "full rations." . . . Then it was decided to subject the women and children of those men and fathers

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE: The First International Peace Conference at The Hague held during May-June 1899, where Great Britain, one of the high contracting parties, solemnly undertook not to wage war on women and children and to respect their individual lives and private property. (Section III, Chapter V, Article 46.)

who were still obedient to the orders of their government to systematic starvation. (They received only half rations.)

We could not kill or capture the burghers who were still in the field, but we could capture their women and helpless little children. And when we had caught them, we could crowd them into our substitute of the Spanish Inquisition, the prison camps, where, instead of stretching them on the rack, or using thumb screws and the red hot iron on the soles of their feet, we achieved the same object through the refined and terrible torture of hunger. Under that treatment, the children grew ill and were reduced to living skeletons.

Each one of these children that died thus, as a reduction of rations by half to bring pressure upon their relatives in the field, was deliberately murdered.[26]

On Alfred Milner's instructions the women and children had to wait up to five months after the end of the war before they were released.[27] During this period the death rate remained high.

OVERSEAS PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

Captured Boer soldiers and officers, who numbered 25,630, were transported to the distant islands of Bermuda, St. Helena and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) under inhumane conditions. They were confined to grossly overcrowded and lice-infested lower decks.[28] Two or three buckets were usually provided in a corner for the seasick men.

Besides the captured soldiers, old men of up to 90 years of age, who were non-combatants, and boys as young as eight years old were also sent to these prisoner of war camps. In Bermuda, approximately 300 boys aged between 10 and 16 years were forcibly removed and separated from their family members and settled on separate islands, where they were indoctrinated with English culture. Those boys who declined to go were threatened with starvation.[29]

Some of the boys on Hinson Island, Bermuda refused to be intimidated and continued to sing their national anthem and patriotic songs. They were punished at nighttime by having their arms and legs extended and tied down with iron pegs and were expected to sleep in this position with only a thin blanket covering them. The following morning, they would be stripped naked, strung across a barrel and given 15 to 20 lashes.[30]

These boys were also told that they would be given "woodwork" lessons. Instead they were provided with spades and made to dig trenches. If this work was not properly done or if they rested under a tree, they were mercilessly flogged.[31] These boys never cried, but eventually the sergeant who administered this

punishment broke down and refused to carry out the sentences any longer.[32]

Rebels from the Cape Colony who had joined their kith and kin as freedom fighters received the worst treatment and were treated not as prisoners, but as criminals. From early morning until sunset they were forced to do hard labor in the quarries of Long Island (near Kuboes) under the watchful eye of soldiers with drawn bayonets. Even men with crutches were made to lie on their sides and compelled to crush the heavy stones with hammers. These prisoners were prohibited from writing or receiving letters, and when mail arrived for them, it was burnt in front of their eyes.[33]

EXECUTIONS

During the latter stages of the war, the Boer soldiers were desperately in need of clothing and took to wearing the clothing of captured British soldiers. Lord Kitchener then issued a proclamation that any Boer found to be wearing any part of a British uniform was to be executed by firing squad.[34]

Dutch-speaking citizens living in the Cape Colony who had volunteered to assist the Boers in their freedom struggle were treated as rebels. They were charged not only with treason, but for "barbarous acts contrary to the custom of war" or "disgraceful conduct of a cruel kind."[35] —the very acts which the British had adopted in their policies of concentration camps and scorched earth.

Forty-four "rebels" were executed in the Cape Colony and 46 in the Boer republics, of whom 24 were executed without trial, and five were between the ages of 16 and 20. On Kitchener's orders, these men were hanged in public in their home towns in front of their friends and relatives.

Unarmed boys who had been tending horses of the Boer cavalrymen were sentenced to death for "attempted murder."[36, 37] After the hanging of 16-year-old Johannes Petrus Coetzee, his father was not allowed to take his son's body, which was dumped onto a "Scotch cart" by four convicts and buried in an unknown grave.

The British authorities treated these public hangings as festive occasions. Military parades were held, and a triumphant march would be struck up by the band, including such frivolous ditties as "More Work for the Undertaker."[38]

After Willie Louw, a nephew of the famous preacher Rev. Andrew Murray, had been sentenced to death in a grossly unjust trial, Ramsay MacDonald, a future prime minister of Great Britain, stated: "Willie Louw has been shot upon the verdict of a court which did not understand the first elements of justice and had not the faintest idea when a statement was proved."[39]

These public executions caused a storm of protest in the British Parliament, which requested Kitchener to desist

BOER WOMEN: These Boer women were jailed for cheering a commando of Boer rebels arriving in their town. When the British forces arrived later, they were locked up without trial for the rest of the war.

Commandant Gideon Scheepers was executed by the British on trumped-up murder charges on January 18, 1902.

ABOVE: Plucky inmates holding snowballs pose for a photo after a snowstorm at Springfontein concentration camp on the Orange Free State. Inmates often had to endure sub-zero temperatures in winter while living in tents. **BELOW:** The mortuary at Kroonstad concentration camp, 1902.

immediately.[40] Kitchener[41] studiously ignored their pleas and continued with his sadistic annihilation of the Boer people.

One of the more egregious cases was that of Commandant Gideon Jacobus Scheepers, head of the Heliograph Section of the Orange Free State, who was born in the Transvaal and thus a non-British subject. He was severely ill with food poisoning when he was captured on October 12, 1901 near Prince Albert Road in the Cape Colony and should have been treated as a prisoner of war. Instead he was nursed back to health and put on "trial" and charged with 16 bogus offenses and not allowed the defense, dating back to Roman law, of *tu quoque* (thou also). After his conviction, Scheepers was tied to a chair, shot and then buried in an unknown place. The well-known authoress Olive Schreiner was moved to write of one of South Africa's finest heroes as follows: "A deed so black, so steeped in cowardly shame that we, thy British subjects o'er the seas, must weep hot tears of bitter self-contempt."[42]

PEACE

At the end of April 1902 the British once again offered peace negotiations[43] to end this financially crippling war. The commandos from the Orange Free State, including President Steyn and Gen. Christiaan de Wet, also known as the *bittereinders*, wanted to fight on. With the summer rains, which would provide grazing and increased foliage for cover only four months away, they believed that the British would eventually capitulate from sheer exhaustion and the poor morale of their soldiers.[44]

However, the legal adviser of the Transvaal delegation (and suspected British secret agent), Jannie Smuts, prevailed upon the delegates to accept peace.

The war had been an unmitigated disaster for the Boers; 32,000 farm houses were razed to the ground, some by cannon fire, others by dynamite. Wells were poisoned, their cattle slaughtered, and thousands of women were raped.[45] Twenty-five towns and their contents and 20 villages, including all their churches, were destroyed.[46] The countryside was turned into a desert. In financial terms the Boer losses were estimated at £80 million.[47]

At the signing of the peace treaty held in Melrose House, Pretoria, on May 31, 1902, Gen. Louis Botha predicted that this British form of total war, involving the whole population, would become the norm of the future.[48] By the end of the war 72% of the Boer population were either dead or incarcerated in a prisoner of war camp or a concentration camp.[49] About 34,000[50] or 22% of the inmates of the concentration camps died, of whom 27,540 or 81% were under the age of 16; 9,908 Boer soldiers lost their lives. The total losses of the Boers were

THE CHIVALRY OF THE BOERS

The Boers were always chivalrous toward the enemy when wounded, unlike the British who would invariably bayonet a wounded man to death.

On March 7, 1902, after the British had been heavily defeated at the Battle of Tweebosch by commandos led by Gen. Koos de la Rey, Kitchener's right hand man, Lord Paul Methuen, was captured. Instead of putting him on trial and executing him for the horrendous crimes which he had committed against the Boer people, De la Rey granted the wounded Methuen, who had injured his thigh after falling off his horse, his freedom, and allowed him to travel by ambulance to Klerksdorp where he could be nursed by his own people. Before he departed, De la Rey's wife, Nonnie, provided Methuen with some roast chicken and rusks.

ZONDERWATER POW CAMP: A STUNNING COMPARISON

The Zonderwater prisoner of war camp 27 miles east of Pretoria hosted over 100,000 Italian prisoners of war from April 1941 to January 1947. It was largest and best-run Allied POW camp in the world. Housed in red brick barracks, the POWs were fed a nutritious diet and provided with 15 schools, a 3,000-bed hospital, 17 theaters, libraries and a vast range of sporting facilities, including a Graeco-Roman wrestling ring. A symphony orchestra of 86 musicians was formed, and a brass band of 65 instrumentalists.

During World War II the Italian POWs built substantial engineering projects such as roads through the mountain passes of Sir Lowry's Pass and Du Toits Kloof and an irrigation scheme at Upington; 25,000 Italians were also employed in agriculture. The Italians had the highest respect for their captors, and, when the war ended, over 90% of them requested permission to remain in South Africa.

PHOTO ABOVE: Italian prisoners march before engaging in an athletic competition.

BOER CHILDREN PLAYING A GAME OF MARBLES in a British POW camp in Hinson, Bermuda, 1901: Children as young as eight years old were deemed to be potential guerrilla fighters and were sent to prisoner of war camps, some as far away as the broiling Caribbean.

17.6% of their estimated prewar population of 250,000. The British also suffered high losses with 21,942 being killed (35% in battle, 65% from disease) and 22,829 being wounded.

The bankers achieved their principal aim of obtaining full control of the gold and other mineral resources of South Africa. They had financed the war in the amount of £222 million and thereby added a further £132 million to Britain's national debt. For the Rothschilds the Second Anglo-Boer War was a consummate victory. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The colony was founded by the *Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie* or Dutch East Indies Company. There were 60 directors, who had to hold a minimum number of shares. The controlling body was *De Heren Zewentien* or "the Seventeen Gentlemen," who represented the chambers of commerce in Holland, of whom 14 were Jews. Their prime focus was on maximizing profits, and. instead of encouraging migration of Dutch settlers to the Cape, they imported slaves from the East Indies and Mozambique. See M. Van Bart, *Kaap van Slawe*, Historical Media cc, Tokai, South Africa, 2012, 204 pp.

2 Nathan Rothschild's famous boast reads as follows: "I care not what puppet is placed upon the throne of England to rule the empire

on which the Sun never sets. The man who controls Britain's money supply controls the British empire, and I control the British money supply."

3 On December 1, 1834 the practice of slavery was officially ended after the promulgation of the Abolition of Slavery Act of 1833. £20 million was allocated to the slave owners in the British colonies. The Cape owners should have received £3,041,290 for their 35,745 slaves, but were apportioned only £1.25 million. Furthermore, this compensation was payable only in British government bonds, which had to be collected in London. As a result, many slave owners were forced into bankruptcy, and an economic slump ensued.

4 McCord, J.J., *South African Struggle*, J.H. De Bussy, Pretoria, 1952, 56.

5 Peacock, J.J., *The Heel of the British Boot: The Deeper Meaning of the Second Anglo-Boer War*, self-published, Cape Town, 2001, 9. On February 7, 1881 the U.S. House of Representatives expressed the hope "that there will be no more bloodshed, and that her majesty may see fit to accord independence to Transvaal if it should be found that the people have no desire for annexation to Britain."

6 J.A. Hobson, *The War in South Africa: Its Causes and Effects*, James Nisbet & Co., Limited, London, 1900, 70. Hobson mentions on page 12 that in the Johannesburg Directory of 1899, 24 Joneses, 53 Browns and 68 Cohens were listed.

7 *Ibid*., 193. See also R. Rudman, *England under the Heel of the Jew*. This 21-page pamphlet was extracted from the book of the same title written in 1918 by Dr. John Henry Clarke, a physician, and was published by C.F. Roworth in London. It provides a graphic account of the conspiracy by the "randlords" to overthrow the Krüger government.

8 *Ibid*., 193.

9 *Ibid*., 66-70.

10 J.J. McCord, *op. cit.*, 150, cites L.M. Phillips, *With Rimington*, Arnold, London, 1901.

11 *Ibid*., 150, cites E.B. Rose, *The Truth About the Transvaal*, self-published, London, 1902.

12 P.J. Pretorius, *Volksverraad*, Libanon-Uitgewers, Mosselbaai, 1996, 62.

13 M. Hugo, *Die Kruger Ultimatum*, Bienedell Uitgewers, Pretoria, 93.

14 Prior to his advance on Pretoria, Lord Kitchener halted his army and set up a temporary headquarters at Germiston, nine miles (14km) southeast of Johannesburg. He occupied a house situated on the Primrose Hill which belonged to the author's great-grandfather Edward James Phillips, a prominent businessman and director of Simmer & Jack Mines.

15 A.W.G. Raath & R.M. Louw, *Vroueleed: die lotgevalle van die vroue en kinders buite die konsentrasie kampe, 1899-1902*, War Museum of the Boer Republics, No. 4 Concentration Camps, Bloemfontein, 1993, 70.

16 J.J. McCord, *op. cit.*, 295.

17 A.W.G. Raath & R.M. Louw, *op. cit.*, 127.

18 *Ibid*., 32. These harrowing events are similar in many respects to the brutal Highland clearances, which took place in Scotland during the first half of the 19th century.

19 *Ibid*., 32.

20 *Ibid*., 35.

21 J.J. McCord, *op. cit.*, 303.

22 J.J. Peacock, *op. cit.*, 18.

23 P. Marais, *Die Vrou in die Anglo-Boereoorlog 1899-1902*, J.P. van der Walt en Seun (LAPA) (Edms.) Bpk., Pretoria, 1999, 123.

24 *Ibid*., 157.

25 B. Roberts, *Those Bloody Women*, John Murray (Publishing) Ltd, London, 1991, 186-203.

26 J.J. McCord, *op. cit.*, 303

27 J.J. Peacock, *op. cit.*, 19.

28 C. Groenewald, *Bannelinge oor die Oseaan (Boerekrygsgevangenis 1899-1902)*, J.P. van der Walt en Seun (LAPA) (Edms.) Bpk., Pretoria, 2002, 19.

29 P. Marais, *Penkoppe van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog, 1899-1902*, J.P. van der Walt en Seun (LAPA) (Edms.) Bpk., Pretoria, 1993, 174. *Penkoppe* were boys of 16 years of age and under who participated in the war. They were usually in the care of a father, brother or uncle.

30 C. Groenewald, *op. cit.*,128.

31 P. Marais, *op. cit.*, 177.

32 C. Groenewald, *op. cit.*, 128.

33 *Ibid*., 131.

34 D. Reitz, *Commando*, Jonathan Ball Publishers, Johannesburg, 1990, (First published in 1929), 229.

35 G. Jooste and A. Oosthuizen, *So het hulle Gesterf*, J.P. van der Walt en Seun (LAPA) (Edms.) Bpk., Pretoria, 2002, 26.

36 *Ibid*., 26.

37 *Ibid*., 43.

38 *Ibid*., 43.

39 *Ibid*., 105.

40 *Ibid*., 54.

41 J.J. Peacock, *op. cit.*, 52. Kitchener was a cruel commander and a misogynist, who would not allow married men to be part of his personal staff. He kept a pet starling, and on one occasion when it escaped, he stopped all activities and ordered his men and officers to search for the bird. The villagers of Ballylongford, where Kitchener was born, refused to allow the erection of a statue in his memory.

42 *Ibid*., 161-176.

43 T. Pakenham, *The Boer War*, Jonathan Ball Publishers, Johannesburg, 1979, 491. The terms were almost identical to the 10-point peace plan which the British had offered to Gen. Louis Botha at Middelburg on March 7, 1901.

44 J.J. McCord, *op. cit.*, 290. In a letter to Lady Edward Cecil dated 3 March 1901 Milner writes that "Kitchener affirms . . . that our soldiers can't be trusted not to surrender on the smallest provocation, and that consequently disaster is not even now impossible if the Boers stick to it."

45 J.J. Peacock, *op. cit.*, 11.

46 *Ibid*., 8.

47 £8 million was worth £8.8 billion in 2015.

48 J.J. Peacock, *op. cit.*, 12.

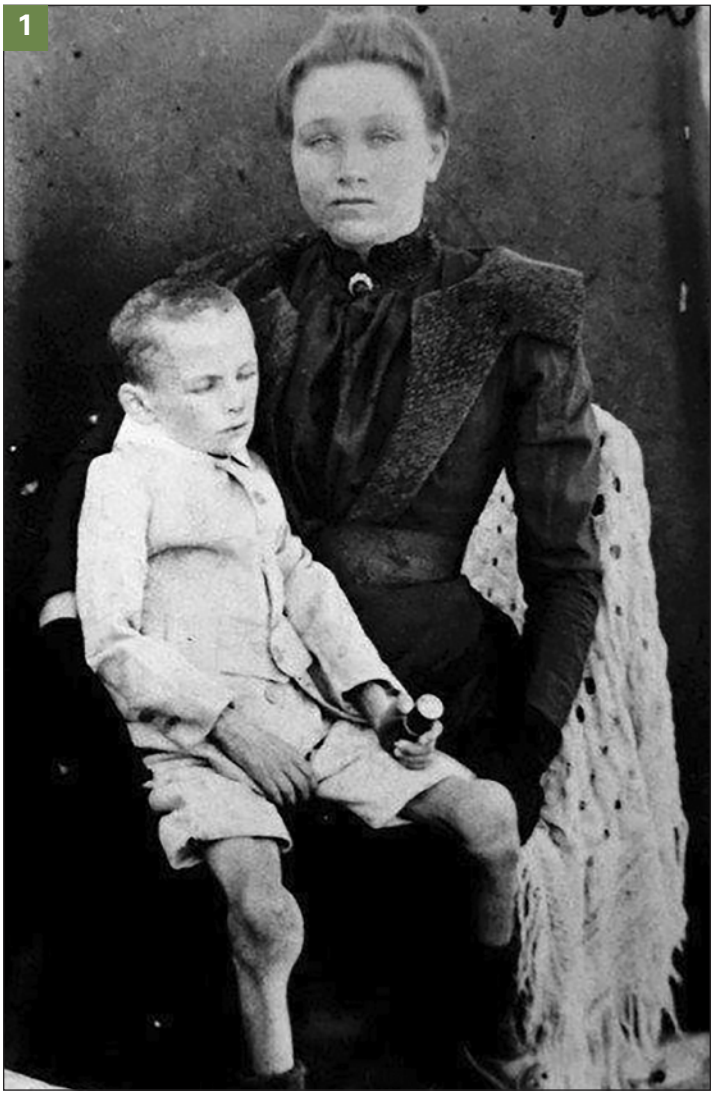
49 J.J. McCord, *op. cit.*, 315.

50 This revised figure has been provided to the author by the leader of the *Herstigte Nasionale Party*, Andries Breytenbach. There were an estimated 120,000 black Africans confined to 66 concentration camps, of whom 13,315 or 11.1% perished. This much lower mortality rate was the result of the better treatment that the black Africans received from the British. They were in a majority of instances permitted to retain their cattle and thus had access to fresh meat and milk.

Stephen Goodson is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions and was director of the South African Reserve Bank from 2003-2012. Contact him at abolishusury@sonicmail.co.za.
Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by TBR. This 40-page, 8.5 x 11 book is a perfect primer on the National Socialist era. Loaded with period photographs and accompanying text, the book is just $15 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge a copy.

A Holocaust Against the Boers

Children in the British-Run Concentration Camps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FACING PAGE: 1. A starving Carel Wessels sitting on his mother's lap, obviously suffering from malnutrition. He did survive the war. **2.** A mother holds her dead child, a victim of starvation. She did not cry but looked far away into the horizon. Photograph taken by Emily Hobhouse in 1901. **3.** War-hardened British photographers made fun of the emaciated children in British concentration camps. **4.** The body of Japie van den Berg outside the tent where he died in the Bloemfontein concentration camp. He was one of the few inmates to receive a proper burial, as shortly thereafter the British authorities refused to give planks for coffins.

ABOVE: 5. Photograph of a starving Boer child at the Bloemfontein camp, 1901. He holds a little toy pop-gun in one hand and what appears to be a child-sized bugle in the other. It is unknown whether he lived or died, but appears a little healthier than many of the Boer children in the camps. However, he may be displaying symptoms of rickets. **6.** Another child victim of brutal British internment policies. **7.** This sweet angel succumbed to conditions at a British-run death camp for Boer families. **8.** Emily Hobhouse writes: "Lizzie van Zyl, about 8 years old—one of our little skeletons. The legs are out of proportion. Several have been emaciated like this. I fancy the food doesn't suit them and the great heat of the tents. It is piteous to see the children." Lizzie is holding a porcelain doll given to her by Miss Hobhouse.

RIGHT: Emily Hobhouse. (1860-1926) was a British welfare campaigner, who is fondly remembered for exposing to the public the deplorable conditions inside British-run concentration camps for Boer women and children in South Africa. Hobhouse said, "I call this camp system a wholesale cruelty. To keep these camps going is murder to the children."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle & *The Great Boer War*

Famed fiction writer's account is required reading

Everyone knows the name Sherlock Holmes, and for this we can thank Scottish writer and doctor Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (1859-1930), later knighted by King Edward VII in 1902. But few realize that the great crime novelist served as a volunteer doctor in the Langman Field Hospital at Bloemfontein for four months in 1900, during the Second Anglo-Boer War. Here is a short review of *The Great Boer War*, the book he wrote and revised 16 times about the conflict. In it he tried his best to justify British intervention in South Africa.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his British uniform.

"Take a community of Dutchmen of the type of those who defended themselves for 50 years against all the power of Spain at a time when Spain was the greatest power in the world. Intermix with them a strain of those inflexible French Huguenots who gave up home and fortune and left their country for ever at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The product must obviously be one of the most rugged, virile, unconquerable races ever seen upon Earth.

"Take this formidable people and train them for seven generations in constant warfare against savage men and ferocious beasts, in circumstances under which no weakling could survive, place them so that they acquire exceptional skill with weapons and in horsemanship, give them a country which is eminently suited to the tactics of the huntsman, the marksman, and the rider.

"Then, finally, put a finer temper upon their military qualities by a dour fatalistic Old Testament religion and an ardent and consuming patriotism. Combine all these qualities and all these impulses in one individual, and you have the modern Boer—the most formidable antagonist who ever crossed the path of Imperial Britain.

"Our military history has largely consisted in our conflicts with France, but Napoleon and all his veterans have never treated us so roughly as these bard-bitten farmers

This John Cameron illustration shows Boer militiamen attacking a British blockhouse, possibly the Rice Pattern Blockhouse near Bethulie, Orange Free State, during the Second Anglo-Boer War. WORLD HISTORY ARCHIVE/NEWSCOM

with their ancient theology and their inconveniently modern rifles."—Arthur Conan Doyle, Chapter I, "The Boer Nations" from *The Great Boer War*.

* * *

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930), best known for creating the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, was not only a writer and physician, but also a volunteer with the British army during the Second Anglo-Boer War, fought between 1899 and 1902 in South Africa.

Born in Scotland to a prosperous Irish-Catholic family, Doyle was already world famous as a fiction writer when he announced to his horrified family that he was going to volunteer for the army at the outbreak of the war.

Then already 40 years old, Doyle told his family that this was going to be his last chance to actually be a soldier—instead of just writing about being one—and departed to his local recruiting office.

To his great disappointment, he was deemed physically unfit for active service, but was offered a position as a medical doctor attached to the army.

He accepted instantly. In February 1900, he sailed to South Africa aboard one of the many British ships being sent to bolster the British force at the Cape of Good Hope.

COURSE OF THE WAR

By the time Doyle arrived in South Africa, the Boers had already inflicted a number of significant military defeats upon their enemies.

At one stage, the Boers might even have won the war, had they driven south and east to the coastal regions to seize the major harbor ports, a task which was well within their ability to achieve.

However, for reasons that have never fully been explained, the Boer command instead decided upon the misguided strategy of laying siege to three relatively unimportant towns—Kimberly, Ladysmith and Makefing—instead of driving to the coast.

This critical error allowed the British to land massive reinforcements by sea, and soon the British forces outnumbered not just the combined Boer armies, but the entire Boer population!

Ultimately, the British were to deploy in excess of 347,000 soldiers in the war. The Boer republics were never able to deploy more than 35,000 men in total, and the combined population of both Boer republics was less than 280,000 men, women and children.

Under the command of the famous military leaders Lord Frederick Roberts and Chief of Staff Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the British first relieved the besieged towns and then swiftly marched north.

Bloemfontein, the capital of the smaller Boer republic of the *Oranje-Vrijstaat* (Orange Free State), fell to the British column on March 13, 1900, and the entire republic was annexed and renamed the Orange River Colony on May 28. Johannesburg was occupied on May 31, 1900. And, on June 4, 1900, British troops occupied Pretoria, the capital of the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* (South African Republic, or ZAR, also commonly known as the "Transvaal" Republic).

The ZAR was officially annexed on September 1, 1900, and conventional wisdom held that the war was now over. In November, Lord Roberts made a triumphal return to England, convinced that his job was done.

DOYLE STARTS HIS BOOK

After Doyle landed in South Africa, he spent the first few months treating the wounded and the diseased—with typhoid fever killing more British soldiers than Boer marksmen—and then reverted to form and started writing again. He had conceived the idea of writing a book about the war back in England, and had in fact started it there before he left. As he explained in the first edition's introduction:

> The book was begun in England and continued on board a steamer, but the greater part was written in a hospital tent in the intervals of duty during the epidemic at Bloemfontein. Often the only documents which I had to consult were the convalescent officers and men who were under our care. . . . Under these circumstances some errors may have crept in, but on the other hand I have had the inestimable advantage of visiting the scene of this great drama, of meeting many of the chief actors in it, and of seeing with my own eyes something of the actual operations.

GUERRILLA WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Doyle finished the first edition—and had it published—in October of 1900, when he, along with many others, believed that the war had ended.

Both he and the British high command were, however, wrong in their estimation that the war was over. The Boers had in fact decided not to defend their capital cities, and launched a new form of warfare—mobile guerrilla tactics—and the conflict dragged on for another two agonizing years.

During that time, the dashing adventures of the Boer commandos under their generals De Wet, De la Rey, and Botha, among others, become the stuff of legends.

The British, frustrated at having to continue to fight an enemy who determinedly avoided set-piece confrontations, eventually resorted to the only tactic that can halt a guerilla insurgency: namely, cutting off the supply system to the commandos in the field.

This strategy was executed in three ways:

• First, the farms in the Boer areas were systematically destroyed, dwellings blown up, crops burned and livestock killed.

• Second, the now homeless Boer families—old men, women, and children—were forced together into a new British invention: concentration camps. Well over 115,000 Boers were interned this way—and that figure did not include the more than 20,000 men of fighting age who were deported to POW camps in Bermuda, Ceylon, India, Portugal and St. Helena Island. The abhorrent conditions in the camps caused the deaths of 4,177 women, 22,074 children under 16, and 1,676 men—a total that amounted to around 12% of the entire Boer population.

• Third, the main operating areas of the Boer commandos were cut into manageable areas by the use of blockhouses and barbed wire, which extended for hundreds of miles.

The mass deaths, destruction and devastation finally forced the Boers to surrender in May 1902, when the last 20,000 *bittereinders*—the "bitter enders"—surrendered.

[See our previous story for Stephen Goodson's illustrated article showing the suffering of the Boers in British concentratioon camps.—Ed.]

SIXTEEN EDITIONS & UPDATES TO THE BOOK

The ongoing conflict forced Doyle to continually revise and update his manuscript. The final edition—the 16th update—was completed after the Boer surrender.

Doyle's introduction to the final edition explained further: "During the course of the war some 16 editions of this work have appeared, each of which was, I hope, a little more full and accurate than that which preceded it. . . . I may fairly claim, however, that the absolute mistakes made have been few in number, and that I have never had occasion to reverse, and seldom to modify, the judgments which I have formed."

CULPABILITY OF "RANDLORDS" IGNORED

As an imperialist, Doyle was quite happy to gloss over the role of the Randlords and the Rothschilds in generating the conflict. The Randlords consisted of an alliance of Jewish and English capitalists who eventually controlled all of the gold mines and the coal and diamond industry in the ZAR and the Orange Free State.

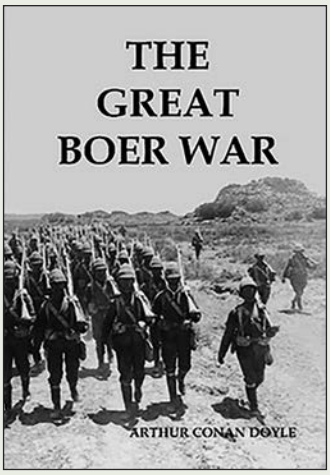
Through the offices of Samuel Marks, a Lithuanian Jew, they owned the first South African coal mines, the whiskey concession, and the ZAR's only bank—the *Nationale Bank der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Beperk* (National Bank of the South African Republic Limited). This bank's successor is today still active in South Africa under the name First National Bank, one of the country's largest. Obviously, then, the Rothschild banking empire was very concerned with trying to dictate who would have political and military control of the region.

Doyle was careful not to mention the ethnicity of the Randlords, using only the more common term *uitlanders* ("foreigners")—but lost no time in claiming that they had almost singlehandedly built the Boer republic's industry and even the city of Johannesburg.

Doyle did not point out, as he might have done, that ZAR President Paul Krüger was a fawning Judeophile.

Prophetically—and certainly unwittingly—he predicted the end of the British empire in the final words of his book: "Krüger's downfall should teach us that it is not rifles but justice which is the title-deed of a nation. The British flag under our best administrators will mean clean government, honest laws, liberty and equality to all men. So long as it continues to do so, we shall hold South Africa. When, out of fear or out of greed, we fall from that ideal, we may know that we are stricken with that disease which has killed every great empire before us."

Britain "held" South Africa for just 46 years after the end of the war. In 1948, the Nasionale Party won the general election (70 seats) by forming a coalition with the *Herenigde Nasionale Party* (Reunited National Party; nine seats). They had needed 77 seats in order to form



The Great Boer War

By Arthur Conan Doyle. This book was one of the first complete histories of the Anglo-Boer War written as it happened. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. Doyle longed to fight as a soldier. After writing about war in many of his books, he actually wanted to experience it firsthand. But he was rejected for service as a soldier, but due to his medical background, was accepted in the British army as a doctor. Though he was saw a small portion of the war, he did go back and revise his book more than a dozen times to correct errors and add additional material.

Chapters include: The Boer Nations; The Cause of Quarrel; The Negotiations; The Eve of War; Talana Hill; Elandslaagte and Rietfontein; The Battle of Ladysmith; Lord Methuen's Advance; The Battle of Magersfontein; The Battle of Stormberg; The Battle of Colenso; The Dark Hour; The Siege of Ladysmith; The Colesberg Operations; Spioen Kop; Vaalkranz; Buller's Final Advance; The Siege and Relief of Kimberley; Paardeberg; Roberts' Advance on Bloemfontein; Strategic Effects of Lord Roberts' March; The Halt at Bloemfontein; The Clearing of The South-East; The Siege of Mafeking; The March On Pretoria; Diamond Hill—Rundle's Operations; The Lines of Communication; The Halt at Pretoria; The Advance to Komatipoort; The Campaign of De Wet; The Guerilla Warfare in the Transvaal: Nooitgedacht; The Second Invasion of Cape Colony; The Northern Operations from January to April 1901; The Winter Campaign From April to September 1901; The Guerilla Operations In Cape Colony; The Spring Campaign from September to December 1901; The Campaign of January to April 1902; and De la Rey's Campaign of 1902.

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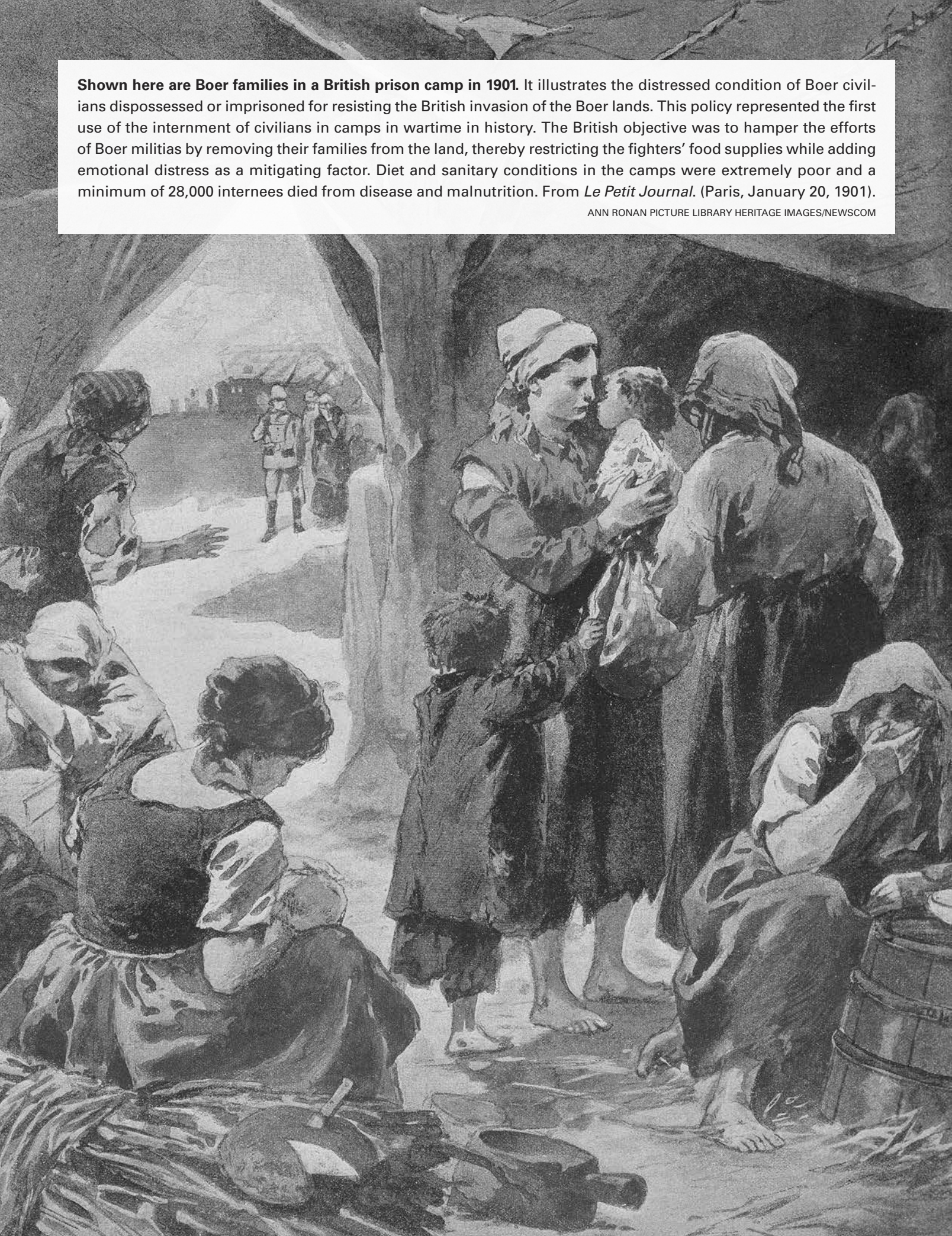


Shown here are Boer families in a British prison camp in 1901. It illustrates the distressed condition of Boer civilians dispossessed or imprisoned for resisting the British invasion of the Boer lands. This policy represented the first use of the internment of civilians in camps in wartime in history. The British objective was to hamper the efforts of Boer militias by removing their families from the land, thereby restricting the fighters' food supplies while adding emotional distress as a mitigating factor. Diet and sanitary conditions in the camps were extremely poor and a minimum of 28,000 internees died from disease and malnutrition. From *Le Petit Journal*. (Paris, January 20, 1901).

ANN RONAN PICTURE LIBRARY HERITAGE IMAGES/NEWSCOM

a government. They moved quickly to deprive Britain of the political control acquired from the 1899-1902 war.

After the last edition of his book, Doyle went on to publish a follow-up smaller work, *The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct* (1902), in which he justified the British army's invasion of the Boer republics, once again ignored the Randlords, and played heavily upon the infringement of the *uitlanders'* political rights as a cause of the war, as any "good" British colonialist would be expected to do.

Doyle did however finally address the concentration camp policy. Still defending Britain to the last, he wrote:

> When considerable districts of the country were cleared of food in order to hamper the movements of the commandos, and when large numbers of farmhouses were destroyed under the circumstances already mentioned, it became evident that it was the duty of the British, as a civilized people, to form camps of refuge for the women and children, where, out of reach, as we hoped, of all harm, they could await the return of peace.
>
> There were three courses open. The first was to send the Boer women and children into the Boer lines—a course which became impossible when the Boer army broke into scattered bands and had no longer any definite lines; the second was to leave them where they were; the third was to gather them together and care for them as best we could.
>
> It is curious to observe that the very people who are most critical of the line of policy actually adopted, were also most severe when it appeared that the alternative might be chosen. The British nation would have indeed remained under an ineffaceable stain had they left women and children without shelter upon the veldt in the presence of a large Kaffir [black] population. (Chapter 7, *The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct*).

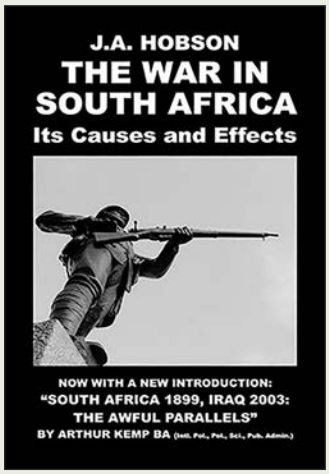
While defending the policy, Doyle was, however, forced to admit that the "mortality, and especially the mortality among the children" in the camps had been a "great and piteous tragedy."

Doyle was first and foremost a British imperialist—and as such glossed over or, in the case of the concentration camps, simply ignored issues that were detrimental to British standing.

Despite this shortcoming, his recounting of the various stages of the armed conflict remains a masterpiece of military scholarship, which laid the basis upon which all other accounts of the war were developed.

Its "as-it-happened" style remains a gripping classic, and it is a must-read for any student of this turning point in history. We also recommend you read J.A. Hobson's *The South African War: Its Causes and Effects*, written in 1900, but still as pertinent as the day it was written. ✦

This review was written by Executive Editor ***Paul Angel.***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BY ARTHUR KEMP BA

The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects

John Atkinson Hobson's prophetic book, first published in 1900, describes in detail the lies, deception, underhanded maneuverings, false propaganda—and the ubiquitous pressure groups—that lay behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1889. Hobson's book reveals the trail of lies in the build-up to the war. These included faked "atrocity" propaganda, faked allegations of Boer barbarity, corruption, maladministration and the deliberate distortions and double-crossing in the "negotiations" that preceded the war. Hobson even shows how the lies also included fake stories of "Boer armament build-ups," which were portrayed as evidence of the "Boer threat."

He also spends time explaining how these allegations were spread across the English-speaking world. They were generated, he proves, in the newsrooms of the anti-Boer "newspapers" in Johannesburg, and sent by telex to London, from where they were fed into the major English-language newspapers, conservative and liberal alike, where they were faithfully repeated without question.

Finally, Hobson reveals the true source behind the anti-Boer agitation and incitement to war: the powerful Zionist lobby in South Africa, which he openly calls the "Jew-Imperialists." This lobby, Hobson shows, coveted the mineral and trading wealth of the Transvaal Boer republic and also the major media outlets in Johannesburg

This new edition has been completely reset, updated and annotated. Also includes a new introduction, "South Africa 1899, Iraq 2003: The Awful Parallels," by Arthur Kemp, which details the Zionist lobby's role in inciting the Iraq War, using forgery, lies, deception and mass media—following the exact pattern used in the run-up to the Boer War.

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THE SHOCKING BOER VICTORY AT MAJUBA HILL

- BOERS DEAL BRITISH EMPIRE MOST HUMILIATING DEFEAT EVER
- BRITISH SAY ENEMY MERE "FARM BOYS" & "OLD SOLDIERS"
- DECISIVE VICTORY BRINGS FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR TO END

The Battle of Majuba (Slag van Majuba), on February 27, 1881, was a mere skirmish as far as armed conflicts go, but its symbolic value is out of proportion to how many combatants were killed. This battle was the culmination of a fratricidal event known as the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-81), and the Britishers were beaten badly. For the Afrikaans speakers, it was a great victory. While it is tragic to see whites killing whites, Majuba's memory will live forever in the hearts of all freedom-loving people.

By H.C.C. Von Prophalow

In 1652 the Dutch (later to become the Boers or Afrikaners) settled at Table Mountain, close to the southern tip of Africa, in order to supply fleets of ships with provisions. The initiative was undertaken by a private company, which found itself in financial trouble by the time of the American Declaration of Independence, and bankrupt by the time of the French Revolution. When Napoleon became a major force in Europe, the British government was scared that the French would annex the Cape of Good Hope and control the trade route to the east, so they annexed first.

The Dutch settlers, many of whom were farmers and commonly known as "Boers," did not like the new political masters. After about 30 years of British misrule many Boers decided to move away and start their own republics. By 1838 the Great Trek was in full swing. The Boers moved eastward to very fertile lands, and established the Boer republic of Natal. Within a decade, the British authorities decided to re-incorporate their unwilling subjects into the British empire and annexed Natal. The Boers decided to move a second time, and this time settled on the High Veld area of southern Africa. Two Boer republics were established, the Republic of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (ZAR), commonly known as Transvaal.

The Highveld region is a very interesting geological area. Here the crust of the earth is extremely thick because it is part of some of the oldest geological formations on Earth, where the early conditions that created the crust ensured an interesting mix of minerals. The city of Johannesburg, located there, is at 5,750 feet above sea level (1,763 meters). One formation, known as the Bushveld Igneous Complex, has by far the largest concentration of the world's resources of platinum, chromium, vanadium and titanium. When volcanoes tried to push through the thick-crust, conditions were advantageous to create diamonds. Kimberley was home to the world's greatest diamond rush, beginning in 1871. The Vredefort crater, one of the largest impact craters on

Earth, is at the Highveld and created the conditions for abundant gold to be deposited. This is the terrain where the Boers settled after they left Natal. Although the Battle of Majuba (1881) took place before the discovery of gold at Johannesburg (1886), the discovery of diamonds had occurred in 1867. Slowly, the world was becoming aware of the mineral wealth of the Highveld, and some were of the opinion that the Boer republics were not capable of "owning" the land.

Of the two Boer republics, only Transvaal was directly involved in the Battle of Majuba. (McGregor, p.167) The country was not administered very effectively, and her citizens were independent-minded, disliked taxes and saw laws as not applicable to themselves. Transvaal was usually on the verge of bankruptcy, and an element of anarchy was always present. The Republic of the Free State, on the other hand, was a model state and very efficiently managed. (McGregor, 167) And while the republic was not officially involved in the battle, her sympathies were with Transvaal, and some of her citizens volunteered to help their fellow Boers.

Lord Carnarvon, the British colonial secretary, proposed a scheme of federal government in southern Africa in 1867. The concept of federalism was very prominent at the time, and it was at this time when the federation of French and English provinces of Canada was created. The consolidation of federal power in the United States had been a national disaster, and Amer-

A Shocking Defeat

Above is an illustration by Richard Caton Woodville Jr. created in 1889 for the *Illustrated London News*. It shows British troops desperately defending Majuba Hill on February 27, 1881 against advancing Boer forces. The British commander, Maj. Gen. Sir George Pomeroy Colley, thought his position impregnable, but soon found out that Boer fighters were somehow able to scale the steep sides of the massive rocky escarpment and attack his forces. So sure was Colley of his defensive position, he had refused to position any artillery nor did he have his troops make any kind of breastworks. He even nonchalantly waited in his tent when informed that the Boers were scaling the mountain until his underlings finally convinced him the situation was serious. By then it was too late. The overconfident Colley, finally realizing he was in dire threat of having his entire command wiped out, tried to order an organized retreat, but was shot and killed by Boer snipers. British soldiers then fled down the back side of Majuba, where even more were picked off by the crack riflemen of the Boers, who had positioned themselves for the purpose of killing any retreating Brits.

ica was still reeling from the Southern War for Independence.

The Boers were not interested in partnering in any federal state with the British. Fiercely motivated by their concept of freedom, they did not trust the British any more than the Americans had trusted the Brits in 1776 or 1812.

After a 10-year period of the Boers ignoring Carnarvon's proposals, he decided that if he could get the one Boer republic involved then he was sure that the other one would follow. The governor of the British colony of Natal, Sir Theopolis Shepstone, in consultation with Lord Carnarvon, decided on a bold move. In January 1877 Shepstone traveled to the capital city of Transvaal, Pretoria, with 25 persons, hardly an invading force. He met with the president, Francois Burgers, formerly a preacher by profession. After a few days of negotiation, Sir Shepstone proclaimed publicly at the city's center, Church Square, that Transvaal was officially annexed as a colony of the British Empire. (McGregor, 168) This was strictly speaking a breach of the Sand River Convention signed in 1852. No flag was raised; that would come later. No shots were fired on either side. The government of Transvaal, despite its wealth of minerals, was bankrupt, and its treasury contained the sum of 12 shillings and sixpence. (McGregor, 167)

Many Boers were not impressed with their own government and were willing to give the British a chance. Those who disagreed with the annexation traveled to London—twice—to ask their independence back. One of the deputation was a farmer named Paul Kruger, who would later become president of Transvaal.

Slowly, opposition to the annexation grew. For one thing, the British had not drastically improved the quality of life, but the main motivation was the loss of independence. Nearly four years after the annexation proclamation, on December 8, 1880, opponents led by Paul Kruger, Piet Joubert and previous president M.W. Pretorius called a public meeting at Paardekraal, near the present town named Krugersdorp. The meeting was called by Paul Kruger, Piet Joubert and M.W. Pretorius (who was a previous president).

They invited the burghers, fully enfranchized citizens with a right to political representation and ownership of land, to place a stone on a cairn if they were willing to take up arms. The cairns soon contained over 6,000 stones. (McGregor, 168) A proclamation was sent to the British government, which was basically a declaration of war. (D'Assonville, 4)

The British did not have many forces in Transvaal, and the Boers quickly besieged the few garrisons they had. Britain's large 94th Regiment at Lydenburg, under Col. Anstruther, was ordered to march to Pretoria, but was intercepted by Commandant Frans Joubert at Bronkhorstspruit (30 miles [50 km] east of Pretoria). In a skirmish that lasted but 10 minutes on December 20, 1880, the British suffered 57 dead (including Anstruther) and 100 wounded while Boer casualties included only

Majuba Hill appears today much as it did more than a century ago. British commanders believed their fortified position atop Majuba was unassailable. They soon discovered that little was beyond the capability of Boer fighters.

two dead and five wounded.

In Pietermaritzburg the governor of Natal, Gen. George Colley, received the news of the British defeat as a great shock. He decided to mobilize the troops at his disposal and march on the Republic of Transvaal. He raised a force of 1,200 men and marched to a point very close to where the borders of the two Boer republics and the British colony of Natal met. His army then encamped on January 26, 1881 on the farm named Mount Prospect. In a blocking move, 1,500 Boers under the leadership of Commandant Gen. Piet Joubert (related to Commandant Frans Joubert) crossed the border of Transvaal into Natal in order to occupy commanding terrain at Laingsnek. The two forces were five miles (eight km) apart.

The geology of the terrain here is interesting. The Boer republics were located on the Highveld, edged by the Great Escarpment where the land descends toward the coast. As seen from the coast there is the "mountain range" named "Drakensberge," but the seeming mountains are really the side of the higher altitude land. Natal is the lower land and bordered the Boer republics at the escarpment.

On January 28, Colley attacked the Boer blocking force at Laingsnek. His force of 870 foot soldiers and 180 cavalry was supported by six cannons as well as primitive rockets. The science of rocketry was still n its infancy, and the rockets had no effect on the outcome of the battle. The British marched in formation, dressed in red (army) and blue (navy) uniforms, starkly highlighted against the green veld. The Boer forces were well camouflaged, dressed in farming clothes. After bombarding the Boers with cannons, the British forces attacked, and in a battle that lasted but half an hour the British failed to dislodge the Boer forces. British casualties included seven officers and 76 men killed, and 111 wounded. The Boers suffered 14 dead and 27 wounded. (D'Assonville, 9)

Colley remained encamped at Mount Prospect, but in the days following the defeat at Laingsnek a new problem started to surface. The Boers were disrupting the steady flow of supplies and even intercepted postal bags. On the morning of February 8, Colley sent a force of 311 men, including 38 cavalry and four cannons, to Schuinshoogte to ensure that the supply route would remain open. They came upon a force of 160 Boers, whereupon the British promptly occupied high ground and set up the cannons. The Boers surrounded the cannons and, being accurate shots from horseback, picked off the gunners one by one. Here the Boers demonstrated how, through clever use of mounted men and marksmanship, artillery can be overwhelmed.

[One is reminded of the role of American sharpshooters at Lexington and Concord and other battles.—Ed.]

The battle did not come to a conclusion, as it was dis-

Some Obvious Parallels

Above are shown members of a Boer militia or "commando," as the smaller units of Dutch-stock militia were called. They could so easily be confused with a unit of Southern militia members during the War Between the States, though the weaponry and ammunition are about 35 years more advanced. Just as many Southern farm boys were crack shots with musket and rifle, so too were the hardy Boers. The Boers were also excellent horsemen, far more skilled than the British soldiers they faced who had not nearly the experience as these Boers. In addition the Boers, like their Confederate counterparts, in many battles outperformed the enemy as is the case when a militia army is fighting to protect their homes and families from invaders.

Though the Boers and the Southern rebels of the Confederate states were tenacious fighters, each side was nearly doomed from the start, inevitably finding it impossible to decisively defeat an enemy that had nearly unlimited manufacturing and agricultural capacity, a superior navy, superior financial resources and an endless supply of cannon fodder to throw into battle.

rupted by a heavy thunderstorm. The British losses were seven officers and 70 troops killed (although some sources claim the British lost only 66), with 63 to 77 wounded. The Boers lost eight, with six to 10 wounded. This skirmish became known as the Battle of Schuinshoogte or the Battle of Ingogo. (D'Assonville, 9-10)

Before we discuss the final battle of the war it is wise to step back and look at some of the issues and people involved. In 1879, the year before the First Anglo-Boer War (known in Afrikaans as the Eerste Vryheidsoorlag, or First Freedom War) broke out, the British suffered the crushing defeat to the Zulus at Isandlwana (January 22, 1879), but regained some prestige with the Battle of Rorke's Drift (Anglo-Zulu War, January 22-23, 1879). In Britain and the Cape Colony there had always been opposition to the annexation of Transvaal. Lord Kimberley entered into negotiations with the Boer republics at this time to bring the dispute to an amicable end.

Telegrams from the negotiations show that the British were confident they would win the war even though they had suffered defeat with every engagement. It also came to light that after Laingsnek, burghers of the Free State were joining the forces from Transvaal in a private capacity. (Duxbury, 2)

Following is a brief description of some of the personalities involved.

- On the side of the Boers the commandant general (supreme commander) was Piet J. Joubert. He was a peace-loving man who was appointed commander against his wishes; he nonetheless excelled at the post.
- Commandant Nicolaas J. Smit, who, on strength of what happened at Majuba, received honorary titles in Prussia and Netherlands. He became vice president of Transvaal in 1887.
- On the British side was George P. Colley, a brilliant man. At the time of the war he held three positions, namely governor of Natal, high commissioner of British colonies in South Africa, and as well as military commander of all British troops in South Africa. Colley went to Sandhurst College at age 13, fought as an officer in the Anglo-Xhosa wars at age 19, and saw service in China (burning down the Chinese Royal Summer Palace), Ghana (Anglo-Ashanti Wars), India and Afghanistan. He was considered one of the greatest military thinkers of his time and was appointed professor at Sandhurst College. He wrote the Encyclopaedia Britannica articles on military matters, was excellent in mathematics and helped to survey King Williamstown. Colley was also an artist, poet, musician and an ornithologist. He could speak English, German and French. (D'Assonville, 5-7)
- Sir Evelyn Wood, whose previous campaigning in South Africa had earned for him a reputation as a general of considerable ability, had accepted an appointment as Colley's second-in-command, although he was senior to Colley and far more experienced. (The opinion of Duxbury, 1.)
- Lt. Ian Hamilton (later Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, GCB, GCMG, DSO, TD) was commander of the British forces at Gallipoli during World War I. Hamilton was also an accomplished author and poet.

THE FINAL BATTLE

All these events led up to the final battle of the war. The Boer forces were still blocking the advance of the British, and on February 23 another 2,000 British troops arrived at Mount Pleasant. Close to the Boer entrenchments at Laingsnek was a hill commanding their position. The name of the hill was Majuba, which is a Zulu word meaning "Hill of Doves." (McGregor, 168) For some reason the Boers neglected to occupy this prime position, and Colley based his strategy on this oversight.

An interesting aspect that historical researchers have brought to light was the attitude and mindset of Colley at the time. Colley figured he was going to save the day for the British. He was not just commander of all British forces, he was the professor. Colley did not consult his colleagues and ask for second opinions; he conceptualized the strategy and tactics on his own.

To give Colley credit, the concept that he came up with was brilliant, and executed perfectly. Luckily for Colley, he had significant forces at his disposal: three companies of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, which had just arrived from a tour of duty in Afghanistan; two companies of the 58th Regiment of Foot; companies of the 60th Regiment of Foot; one unit of the 15th Hussars; one unit of sailors from the battleship *Boadicea* under command of Commander Romilly; and a field hospital consisting of 50 personnel under the command of Dr. Mahon. (D'Assonville, p.15 / Duxbury, p.1)

Colley planned and executed his next move brilliantly. He decided to march onto Majuba at night, and on Saturday, February 26, 1881, there was a new Moon, thus no moonlight. Even the bright planets such as Saturn and Venus were absent. (Stellarium) The British camp at Mount Prospect had an established routine. To any observer, the British went about their business as per usual until the bugle sounded the usual order for lights out.

Once the camp was in darkness, the soldiers, who had been ordered to take along provision for three days plus a coat and blanket, started their night march. They were equipped with Martini-Henry rifles, which also had a bayonet. (D'Assonville, 15) The route involved a detour to ensure that the Boers wouldn't notice them, although at the farmhouse of O'Neill, an Irish family, the dogs started barking. Colley left two units along the way to protect the access route. Making use of Zulus as their guides, Colley managed to move 728 men over a distance of five

miles in pitch darkness, which included climbing very steep cliffs, without alarming the enemy.

They were on top of Majuba by 03:30, and by about 05:00 when it became light, the different units were in position at their designated places. The summit of Majuba is over 7,000 ft. (2,150 meters) above sea level and the perimeter approximately ¾ mile long (1.2 km). Colley was so impressed by Majuba as a perfect natural defensive position that he did not order his troops to dig in even though they had taken along 80 picks and 80 spades. Only the naval regiments started on entrenchments. The headquarters and hospital were in a depression in the middle, where a well was dug and water found at five feet. (D'Assonville, 20 / Duxbury, 9)

On Sunday morning, the wife of one of the farmers sympathetic to the Boers, a Mrs. DeJager, noticed the signal sent from Majuba (they used flares and heliographs) to inform Mount Prospect that they had arrived safely. She galloped to the Boer forces to alert them to the presence of the Brits. (D'Assonville, 15)

Piet Joubert, supreme commander of the Boer forces, gave Nicolaas Smit the task of engaging the British. Apparently, Smit made an instant decision and called for volunteers. He ordered those over 50 years of age (who were considered to be the better shots) to form a firing line 500 feet (150 meters) below the summit and just keep firing at any movement at the top. The younger men performed a classic "fire in movement" action and physically climbed the cliffs. This movement was coordinated in a three-pronged attack. The Boers had good cover, as they were below the cliffs, making superb use of the topography. Any of the British forces who tried to shoot down on them were exposed on the skyline, thus becoming easy targets for the experienced sharpshooters. This configuration was not part of the British war manuals of the day. McGregor states that with this action the Boers were writing the textbook. During World War II this action would be considered "textbook perfect." (D'Assonville, 20 / Duxbury, 10 / McGregor, 28)

In the meantime, the British at the summit were very confident of their position. Gunfire from the Boers was anticipated, and after a while the whistling of bullets overhead ceased to worry the soldiers. At 9:30 Colley sent the following message via heliograph to Mount Prospect: "Send out some rations to post with a troop of 15th Hussars. All very comfortable. Boers wasting ammunition. One man wounded in foot." (Jordan, 1) The first inkling Colley had that the situation was changing was when his second in command, navy commander Francis Romilly, was fatally wounded next to him. The Boers were using excellent rifles, the long-barrel Westley-Richard. Romilly was killed by a shot fired uphill from 900 yards away. (D'Assonville, 29) At 11:00 Colley sent the following message: "Boers still firing heavily on hill, but have bro-

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ken up laager and begun to move away. I regret to say Commander Romilly dangerously wounded; other casualties, three men slightly wounded." This was the last message transmitted. Romilly was the first Britisher to die at Majuba; there would soon be many more.

The situation was deteriorating rapidly for the British, but they did not realize it yet. Colley himself retired to the area of the field hospital, where he went to sleep, ordering his subordinates to hold the hill for three days. It was Lt. Hamilton (later of Gallipoli fame) who started growing restless and woke Colley up, who merely ordered him to hold out for three days and went back to sleep. (D'Assonville, 32)

Hamilton started to improvise and organized his troops into groups of 30 men to rush forward, peer over the edge, fire at the Boers, and retreat. With typical parade-ground precision Hamilton counted down, "10, 9, 8 . . ." and the Boers heard the count and were waiting. On the first movement Hamilton lost 28 men.

At this point the Boers reached the top. Their "fire in movement" continued, each giving covering fire for their comrades to move forward, from rock to rock, bush to bush. Colley was awakened by the sudden increase in rifle fire close by. He tried to organize the troops into positions behind any available cover, but they were slow to react. Disbelief was still paramount, and with it confusion as to what to do. The next reaction was panic. The only route to safety was to the southern flank. Colley miscalculated the Boer reaction to his master plan, and the responsibility for the ensuing disaster rests on his shoulders. To Colley's credit he stood his ground, fighting whilst his troops were fleeing. He was killed. (D'Assonville, 35)

There was not even time to signal Mount Pleasant. The British losses were 86 killed, 133 wounded and 58 taken prisoner. The Boers lost one person (five wounded), and a second died of his wounds a few months later.

The two forces that Colley left in place to protect the access routes did not engage the Boer forces but retreated to Mount Pleasant. The Boers were unsure if they should attack Mount Pleasant because there were more than 3,500 troops at the camp, with cannons. However, late afternoon an exceptionally thick mist rolled in, and the Boers saw this as a message from God not to attack.

Why did the defeat come about? The mightiest and best army of the time, commanded by one of its greatest military thinkers, came to grief because of dogmatic ideas. They were certainly well disciplined, but it was parade-ground discipline in which a spectacularly dressed formation moved to perfection in the execution of orders that led to defeat. If those who give the orders do not understand the situation, then you have a disaster in the making. The Boers did not have this discipline and training, but they were fighting for a heartfelt cause—their freedom, their God, their nation, their women, children, old folks and brothers. The Boers were volunteers who elected their command structure and saw officers as friends who led them, not elitists who commanded them. ("Boer Units")

The Boers lived on the veld and thus excelled at fieldcraft, reacting differently to trained British soldiers. An aspect that amazed the Boers was that nearly all the

The Battle of Spion Kop

Khaki-clad British troops battle Boers in a skirmish that is part of the Battle of Spion Kop, in KwaZulu-Natal near the town of Ladysmith, in January 1900—during the British war against the Dutch-descended farmers. Outnumbered 20,000 to 8,000, with the Brits having 36 field guns to their four, the South African natives did amazingly well against the hardened British regulars, losing only 68 killed to the 243 Britishers killed. The Boers concluded this was further proof that God was on their side. Incidentally, in late 1885, after the Battle of Gennis in Sudan, British regiments stopped wearing red coats in battle, adopting khaki, both for financial and practical purposes. Red dyes at the time were expensive, being made primarily from the cochineal insect, found mostly in Central and South America. And, with the advent of smokeless powder in the 1880s, soldiers with red coats become even easier targets. Art is by illustrator James Edwin McConnell (1903-1995), who is well known for his magazine and book covers

British rifle sights were set to maximum range, 500 yards. The Boers could not understand why, as they set their sights as the situation demanded, and most of the action took place at less than 40 yards once the Boers reached the summit. The British were trained to shoot volleys, on command of the officers, who would instruct them to set their sights to a desired setting. When the events turned against the British, the commanders never considered resetting their sights. When shooting downhill, the tendency is to aim too high. Could this explain why the Boer casualty rate was so low?

To the author's knowledge the Boers were never trained in "fire in movement" as armies since World War II have been. Because the Boers lacked parade-ground training, they did not march line abreast as trained soldiers of the day would do. With their expert fieldcraft, they would naturally move from cover to cover, ending up in a classical fire-in-movement action, giving covering fire whilst comrades moved forward.

One of the unforeseen effects of this war was that the British finally realized the folly of wearing red coats and other brightly colored uniforms. From then on, they wore khaki. (McGregor, 171) The First Anglo-Boer War was the only war that the British lost in the 19th century. (D'Assonville, 1) [The War of 1812 ended with pretty much of a stalemate, although the British did fail to conquer the United States.—Ed.]

To the British it was a national shame that had to be corrected. Queen Victoria said, "I do not like peace before we have retrieved our honor." The British version of "Remember the Alamo" was the battle cry, "Remember Majuba." (D'Assonville, 57) With all the minerals in the ground, and the greatest gold rush the world would ever see only six years in the future, British "honor" had to be restored. Thus, it is no surprise that less than two decades later, individuals like Lord Milner agitated until war became inevitable. When the Second Anglo-Boer War or Tweede Vryheidsoorlag happened (1899-1902), the Boers had no realistic chance of winning, though they inflicted unexpectedly bloody losses on the British forces fairly often. ✦

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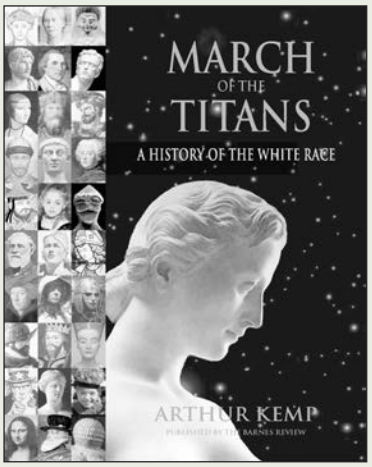

MARCH OF THE TITANS
A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE

The idea for writing this massive volume (softcover, 8.25 x 11 inches, 596 pages, 3 lbs. in weight) came, according to the author Arthur Kemp, from a perusal of the history section of the Jagger Library at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, in 1983. While undertaking some research, the author came across a volume covering the history of the Chinese people. This prompted Kemp to look for a volume on the white race. What he found instead was volume after volume on every race and culture group except Caucasians.

Confounded, the author decided then that he would compile a volume on the one race that was not exclusively covered in any book he could find anywhere: the white race. And he wanted to write it from a white perspective.

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CONDITIONED FOR WAR

FALSE-FLAG TERRORIST ATTACKS USED TO CONVINCE U.S. PUBLIC TO SUPPORT INTERVENTION IN WWI

THERE HAVE BEEN SCORES, for sure, and more likely hundreds, of "false flag" attacks and psy ops in the past century alone—many of them here in the United States. These incidents are very dangerous, beyond their immediate toll, because they are used to start unjustified wars and create government tyranny. Here the author informs us of several "false-flag" events he believes were used to ensure American entry into the European fratricide known as World War I.

By Marc Roland

Anno Domini 2017 marks the centennial of World War I's most decisive year. It was then that Europeans tripped over a blood-drenched milestone that would eventually cause their ultimate downfall from global dominance into the West's current abyss of unilateral collapse. The year 1917 would make a crucial difference between the civilized world's continued existence and the growth of its antithesis in various forms, from Communism and Zionism, to capitalist greed and misplaced patriotism.

That dolorous transition required the rejection of George Washington's warning, uttered more than 100 years earlier, against foreign entanglements. Americans had been mindful of his time-honored admonition with the outbreak of Europe's fratricidal war on July 28, 1914, and overwhelmingly opposed their participation in it. Over the next three years, however, they became the unwitting victims of emotional engineering through the ubiquitous repetition of lies on an unprecedented scale, a subtle subversion that progressively transformed their traditional peace-loving nature into an international lynch-mob mentality.

Was German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann (above) a double agent? Many historians have debated this question. Zimmermann was the man who allowed Lenin to travel through Germany to overthrow Czar Nicholas. Zimmermann was also the man behind the ill-conceived plan to entice Mexico to wage war on the U.S. should America declare war on Germany. The plan had no chance of success, and Zimmermann could have claimed the telegram was a forgery. Instead, he publicly claimed it was real, all but ensuring the United States would declare war on Germany.

This International Film Service photo shows a section of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company plant in Kingsland, New Jersey, after the explosions and ensuing fires of January 11, 1917. At right is a photo of Theresa Louise "Tessie" McNamara (1892-1971), who operated the company switchboard. Despite the explosions and raging fires, she stayed at her position and, according to witnesses, yelled "Get out or go up!" after patching into each of the plant buildings. A plaque affixed to a boulder in a nearby park named for Tessie credits her with saving over 1,000 lives. In 1979, Germany paid reparations for the damage caused by the explosions, but has never admitted responsibility, possibly because they were not behind the event. [See a different take in TBR for September/October 2014.]

FALSE-FLAG ATTACK IN NEW JERSEY

It was inflamed to action with the spectacular destruction of the world's largest munitions center, in what was then called the Kingsland area of Union Township, New Jersey, in what is now known as the New Jersey Meadowlands of Lyndhurst.

The plant was owned by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, based in Montreal. The place was fundamentally unsafe, as rags and highly flammable liquids were used there to clean artillery shells.

Artillery shells, shell cases, shrapnel, and powder had been shipped to the Kingsland plant from more than 100 different factories across Canada and the United States for processing, storage and shipment to Britain and Russia. Kingsland itself produced 3 million shells per month for the Allies and enormous profits garnered by U.S. businessmen. But because not a single shell went to Germany, they were in flagrant violation of American neutrality, and feared just retribution from saboteurs, against which they surrounded the massive installation with a six-foot-high steel fence patrolled by armed guards 24 hours a day. More guards screened each worker as he or she entered and exited the facility.

Despite these measures, Kingsland erupted into thunderous flames on January 11, 1917, as half a million high-explosive shells blasted the entire plant into ruins. Incredibly, no one was killed, and only a few employees received minor injuries. As if on cue, however, editors of the nation's major newspapers were unanimous in pointing their journalistic fingers at the Kaiser, even though "there was no evidence implicating any German official," and no reference was ever made to Kingsland's flagrant contravention of international law.[1]

Americans were incensed enough to clamor for revenge. Whatever misgivings concerning intervention in the European conflict they may have still harbored went up in smoke with the devastated munitions factory. Senators, congressmen, sermonizing church officials, and especially public information propagandists stoked and inflamed American indignation, until Kingsland's obliteration became "one of the events leading to U.S. involvement in WWI."[2]

Amid this climate of hate-filled hysteria, no one was capable of making the fundamental and conspicuous ob-

servation that such an event was precisely opposite to the Kaiser's dominant concern just then; namely, keeping America out of the war. He would have no sooner ordered the demolition of Kingsland than that of Krupp, Germany's chief arms manufacturer. The dramatic loss of the former could only have served British or Zionist interests, because both were at that time working feverishly to incite American passions against Germany. Without enmeshing the U.S. in their own agendas, hopes for a Jewish state in Palestine or Allied victory on the Western Front were not viable, as became all too clear later that same year.

Although the true origins of the Kingsland cataclysm were never officially discovered, it was almost certainly sparked by British and/or Zionist agents, who had everything to gain from such an occurrence at that particular moment in time, unlike the Germans for precisely opposite reasons. Fourteen years later—after Americans suffered 321,467 casualties in the trenches of France—a U.S. arbitration hearing was set up during 1931 for investigation of the incident that induced them to fight. "In the Kingsland case," its members ruled, "the commission finds, upon the evidence, that the fire was not caused by any German agent."[3]

Their determination would have forever relegated it to forgotten history, except for an ambitious lawyer-banker turned politician, who demanded reparations from Germany for the arms factory disaster his own government had dismissed as either an accident or the deliberate work of persons unknown but not connected to Germany. John J. McCloy had no new evidence to support his claim, but found this suit politically valuable in 1934, as public opinion was once again being manipulated for another war against Germany.

While Adolf Hitler had ignored any reparations demand for the Kingsland explosion, defeated Germany's servile, postwar politicians apologetically cited America's 1931 finding of German innocence, while nonetheless handing over the $50 million McCloy demanded.[4]

Although the *Lusitania*'s infamous sinking is popularly, if erroneously, regarded as the cause for America going to war against Germany, the infamous oceanliner shares with Kingsland the similar identity of a "false flag"—a covert operation designed to deceive and sway public sentiment in such a way that it appears as though the scheme has been perpetrated by persons other than those who actually planned and executed it. In other words, a false flag is an action committed in the name of an opponent who is subsequently blamed for it. Kingsland was so successful in its ulterior purposes, every war in which Americans fought thereafter was triggered by a false flag—from Pearl Harbor to the Gulf of Tonkin and 9/11.

General outrage fired up by New Jersey's munitions factory explosion was fueled by all the enemies of peace on February 1, 1917, when Germany announced that her submarines would resume unrestricted underwater warfare. The same instigators of wrath then calling for German blood failed to inform their wrathful audiences that Britain's blockade of food imports was starving Central and Eastern European civilians to death by the hundreds of thousands.[5] Germany's sole defense against this contravention of international law was her U-boat fleet. Johann-Heinrich, count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador in Washington, D.C., tried to present his country's side of the dilemma, but he was ignored by American statesmen and newspaper editors alike.

Two days later, the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

ZIONISTS BEHIND BOGUS TELEGRAM RUSE?

Relations between the two countries deteriorated still further on February 24, when Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador to England, was shown a telegram intercepted from the German Foreign Office. It had been issued the previous month to government officials in Mexico, offering that country various Southwestern territories of the U.S. in exchange for a Mexican declaration of war against America. The suspicious deal had been suggested by Arthur Zimmermann, a Zionist agent working in Berlin's Foreign Office, to foment armed hostilities between the United States and Germany.[6]

Yet again, the international warmongers succeeded in widening the European conflict for eventually including American lives.

PUERTO RICAN CANNON FODDER

Alarmed there might not be enough Americans for cannon fodder, U.S. politicians enacted the Jones Act on March 2, granting Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship. Like the Kingsland incident and Zimmermann telegram, its timing was revealing. Puerto Ricans' right to vote was the transparently ulterior motive for their duty to kill and be killed, as many of them soon learned in the trenches of war-torn France. Worse still for the future of the U.S., the Jones-Shafroft Act allowed hundreds of thousands of non-whites free access to our country.

As a living legacy of the Jones Act, more than 3.5 million Puerto Ricans presently reside in the United States (not including Puerto Rico), over 1.07 million of whom reside in New York City.

A day after that legislation was passed without any consideration of future consequences, Woodrow Wilson was sworn in for a second term as president of the United States. His campaign slogan—"He kept us out of war!"—had already been discarded without a second thought, because he was under tremendous pressure to make good on billion-dollar loans extended by big busi-

ness to England and France, which they could only repay (with very profitable interest) if America entered the war and helped them win it.

Wilson's *éminence grise*, "Colonel" Edward Mandell House, had his own reason for getting American boots on the ground in Europe: the fulfillment of London's promise to carve a Jewish state from the living flesh of predominantly Islamic and Christian Palestine would not be possible without British victory.

CHRISTIAN MONARCHY OUSTED IN RUSSIA

But the West's Russian ally was faltering. On February 23, bread riots swept through Petrograd, as bakeries were looted by mobs of desperate people. Their ravenous hunger reduced them to political putty in the hands of alien rabble-rousers motivated less by starvation than revenge for centuries of imperial "anti-Semitism." Revolutionary contagion radiated rapidly outward from Petrograd across the country, until, on March 15, the unthinkable happened, when Nicholas II, czar of all the Russias, abdicated his crown, along with his son's claim to it. In a final effort to save the dynasty, he appointed Michael Alexandrovich to the throne. But at the grand duke's refusal, the double-eagle House of Romanov fell from power after more than 300 years of rule. For the first time, a long-established "gentile" state had been deposed by a Jewish elite, in this case, a leftist provisional government under "Prince" Georgy Lvov. A precedent had been set for things to come throughout the rest of the 20th century and into the next.

WARMONGERS SUPPORT WILSON

Unable and unwilling to resist the popular momentum against peace, President Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress on April 2, when he called on his government to "make the world safe for democracy [i.e., Zionism, British imperialism and high finance]" by declaring war on Germany. To the horror of deluded super-patriots, 50 representatives and six senators defied Wilson. Among them was Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to hold national office in the United States after her election the previous year to the House of Representatives by the state of Montana, as a member of the Republican Party.

"I wish to stand for my country," she spoke for the opposition, "but I cannot vote for war."[7] The press reserved most of its venom for Rankin, singling her out as "a discredit to the suffragist movement and to her authority in Congress."[8]

It is nonetheless difficult for Americans living in the early 21st century, when very, very few public officials have the backbone to buck mainstream madness of any kind, to imagine a time when as many as 56 politicians stood up to orchestrated hysteria. Their brave dissent indicates how

A Woman of Conviction

When women say, "Things would be different if we were running the show," they may have a point. Born in 1880, Jeanette Rankin may be the most vocal champion of peace in our nation's history, becoming the only elected official to vote against U.S. involvement in both WWI and WWII. The first woman ever elected to Congress—gaining a seat from Montana in 1917—she resisted Woodrow Wilson's call for war, famously saying, "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war." Only 49 other representatives had the gumption to reject Wilson's call for bloody war. After her term was over, she worked diligently for peace, attending the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace in Switzerland, joining the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and stumping for the National Council for the Prevention of War.

As war loomed in 1940, Rankin felt compelled to run for public office again to try to keep America out of the growing conflict. In early 1941, the intrepid Rankin was sworn in again as a representative from Montana. She immediately began fighting FDR's warmongering. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, however, FDR pushed Congress hard to secure its support for retaliation. War fever was high, but, despite heavy pressure from her colleagues to vote for war, she said, "As a woman I can't go to war, and I refuse to send anyone else." FDR's war resolution passed 388 to 1. She immediately became a political pariah and did not run for re-election. Rankin, however, continued to the very end of her life to support peace as the best course for America, leading 5,000 members of the Jeannette Rankin Brigade in a protest march on D.C. in 1968 against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. She died in California in 1973, proven right: Only God knows how many American lives could have been saved had her sage advice been heeded.

far our leaders have degenerated over the last 100 years.

Tragically, Rankin and her colleagues were numerically insufficient to prevent America's declaration of war against Germany on April 6. But their unexpected defiance alarmed the conspirators against peace; another false flag was needed to complete the intimidation of Rankin and her ilk.

A FALSE FLAG IN PENNSYLVANIA

Four days after Congress voted for war, just before 10:00 a.m., on April 10, 18 tons of black powder ignited at Pennsylvania's Eddystone Ammunition Corporation artillery shell plant. Thousands of shrapnel shells exploded in "a series of detonations that shook a half dozen boroughs within a radius of 10 miles of the plant."[9]

Killed in the blast were 139 people, most of them women and girls. The initial flash had been so bright some corpses were found with their hands still covering their eyes. Fifty-five victims could not be identified and had to be buried in a mass grave. Hundreds more workers were injured, many maimed or badly burned. Numerous rescuers were injured by flying shrapnel, and one had his leg blown off. Three days later, 12,000 mourners gathered for the Keystone State's largest-ever funeral service.

All this was, of course, an insignificantly small price to pay for increased support of America's war effort. Predictably, the Eddystone disaster was blamed on "German saboteurs." Fires were still burning at his factory when company president Samuel M. Vauclain told the *New York Times* that "some outside person" was responsible for the carnage. "Sabotage was a plausible explanation, as the U.S. was at war. It was also a convenient explanation for the business owners, as it deflected attention from unsafe conditions in the plant."[10]

Years of investigation into the explosion discovered no culprit. That did not, however, stop Pennsylvania police from arresting dozens of German-American citizens, detaining them for months under brutal conditions, without being formally charged. But the desired effect had been achieved, as popular enthusiasm for the war spread from coast to coast.

WAR-WEARY FRANCE & ITALY

In Europe, where it started, flag waving had been replaced, however, by bitter disappointment.

Throughout most of May, street violence had torn Milan apart, as disillusioned veterans from Italy's bloody failures joined thousands of civilian sympathizers in overwhelming police authorities tasked with returning soldiers to the front and keeping war plants running at peak out-

Fake News Is Dangerous: Oh, What a Tangled Web!

Fake news—real fake news, not the fake "fake news" we have been hearing about lately—has been a problem since the invention of newspapers in 1605 or even before that, but really came into its own with the rise of what we now call the lamestream media (it calls itself the mainstream media) in the late 19th century.

"Remember the *Maine*"? William Hearst's *Morning Journal* used lies to create the Spanish-American War.

In another lamestream incident, on June 25, 1899, Denver newspapers published the "scoop" that the government of China was planning to hire a Chicago syndicate to tear down the Great Wall of China (Changcheng in Chinese), pulverize it and use the rubble to build roads. The supposed source of this information was a representative of a group of plutocrats named Frank C. Lewis, who had allegedly told reporters about the deal while passing through Denver on his way to China to bid on the project. In a matter of days other newspapers across America had picked up the tale and run with it.

But the Chinese were not planning to tear down the wall at all; the tale was a total fabrication out of the whole cloth. Turned out that on a slow news day, four reporters (John Lewis, Al Stevens, Jack Tournay and Hal Wilshire) had been sitting around drinking at the Oxford Hotel and had dreamed up the tall tale to spice up the day.

Newspapers at this time, like today, were full of hoaxes like this one, but worse was yet to come on the Changcheng hoax. Decades later rumors were floated by Harry Lee Wilber in *The North American Review* that when the fake "news" reached China, the Chinese peasants became so angry at the thought of Americans tearing down the Long Wall they took up arms against Western devils—starting the Boxer Rebellion of 1899-1901. Preachers liked this claim of how a hoax caused a rebellion, and drew from it morals about how your lying tongue (or in this case your newspaper story) gets you in trouble.

The only trouble was, this rumor was yet another hoax; in reality the original Changcheng hoax had no part in causing the Boxer Rebellion as some "history" books still allege. ✦

put. Regular army troops stormed the city, forcing workers at bayonet point back into the factories, arresting more than 800 Milanese, and killing 50 of them by the 23rd.

Discontent leapt across the Italian border four days later, as more than 30,000 French troops likewise refused to return to the trenches. Their mutiny spread on June 1 to an infantry regiment at Missy-aux-Bois, where its elected leaders declared an anti-war military government. Apparently, neither Italian nor French servicemen were particularly cheered up by the prospect of soon-to-arrive Americans, who would have been better advised to heed the real-life experience at the front of their European comrades.

ALLIED STARVATION CAMPAIGN IGNORED

The British, less encumbered by common sense, opened June 7-14's Battle of Messines by detonating 19 ammonal mines under enemy lines, killing 10,000 Germans in history's deadliest, deliberate, non-nuclear explosion. The following week, the Imperial German Air Service achieved its own, far less lethal precedent in the first attack on London carried out by fixed-wing aircraft. During the daylight raid, 14 Gotha G.IVs dropped 118 bombs with impunity. A huge interception squadron mustered by the Royal Air Force took off to engage the badly outnumbered bombers, which successfully fought off 92 fighters, returning safely to base.

Allied newspapers deplored the 162 dead (among them, 40 children) and 432 injured, but these casualties paled beside the many thousands of non-combatant victims claimed in 1917 by Britain's violation of international law in the food blockade of Central Europe. The Luftstreitkräfte's June 13 air-raid was, in fact, a response to the deliberate starvation of not only German civilians, but also millions of Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Romanians and others.

SHIP THE WHITES OFF TO FIGHT!

The hurrah-patriotism that ushered in Americans' gleeful rush toward death gradually subsided into a less pleasant realization that things on the home front were less than Yankee-doodle-dandy. While white men were being packed off to kill and be killed overseas, the vacant factory jobs they left behind in industrialized Northern cities were being filled by a massive influx of Southern blacks. The resultant spike in rapes and other forms of physical assault sparked a July 1 race riot across East St. Louis, Illinois, that took more than 250 lives, most of them black. When white soldiers serving in France learned of the upheaval, so many of them demanded to return home for the protection of their families, the U.S. Army narrowly avoided its own riot. Clearly, this was not the kind of America they had been promised by chauvinist politicians, editors and clergymen.

War Is a Racket

By Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler

War is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives. A racket is best described as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small "inside" group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.

In World War I a mere handful garnered the profits of the conflict. At least 21,000 new millionaires and billionaires were made in the United States during the war. (Well, that's how many admitted their huge blood gains in their income tax returns. How many other war millionaires falsified their tax returns no one knows.)

How many of these war millionaires ever shouldered a rifle? How many of them dug a trench? How many of them knew what it meant to go hungry in a rat-infested dug-out? How many of them spent sleepless, frightened nights, ducking shells and shrapnel and machine gun bullets? How many of them parried a bayonet thrust of an enemy? How many of them were wounded or killed in battle?

But this racket started a long time before World War I and has continued unabated ever since.

Find out what one of America's greatest war heroes—Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler—had to say about this deadly and profitable racket in his classic booklet *War Is a Racket*, available from TBR in a brand new 24-page edition.

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RUSSIANS MUTINY IN DROVES

One week later, "Prince" Lvov was replaced as premier of the Russian Provisional Government by Alexander Kerensky, because Kerensky had promised total political freedom to mobs of gullible, leaderless people. This soon proved a shyster lawyer trick, as he fulfilled a long-proclaimed aim of the Socialist Revolutionary Party by setting up (minus anybody's consent) a five-member "Directory," with himself, naturally, as the central-controlling figure. Kerensky's autocratic rule in the guise of "liberal democracy" (inept as it was imperious) set all leftist groups at one another's throats.

Two days of serious clashes in Petrograd, beginning July 16, led to hostage killings and firefights with police dispatched by Directory despots, while Russian army troops, mercilessly whipped forward into senseless combat by Kerensky's furious orders, staged a wholesale mutiny. All along the Austrian front, they abandoned their positions in a long retreat toward Ukraine. At his psychopathic urging, many hundreds of them were shot dead by their own officers in the field.

Russia had been the Allies' greatest hope. But with her internal collapse, they needed to launch a successful attack against the German army before its chief commander, Gen. Erich Ludendorff, could transfer his hundreds of thousands of soldiers from the eastern to western fronts. On October 12, British Commonwealth forces failed to take the enemy's most important defensive position at Passchendaele, despite New Zealand's highest loss of life in a single day. More than 800 privates and 45 officers fell, roughly one in 1,000 of the nation's 1917 population.

MARXIST THUGS VIE FOR CONTROL

Two weeks later, the Bolsheviks deposed and replaced the Provisional Government with their own brand of tyranny. Subsequently overdramatized by Soviet propagandists as "the storming of the Winter Palace" (a former czarist residence where Kerensky and his cowering flunkies were holed up) it was nothing more than a squabble between Marxist gangs to determine which thug took over. Lenin, the Mongolian Jew, won. The loser, Kerensky, fled to the United States, where he was feted by a fawning coterie of simpering, liberal admirers, lavished with cushy jobs for the rest of his long life. Kerensky became an outspoken Stalinist.

U.S. SOLDIERS DIE FOR ZIONIST STATE

But the real, previously hidden cause for America's entrance into World War I only came to light on November 2, when Britain's foreign secretary, Lord Arthur Balfour, proclaimed the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" with the clear understanding "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities."[11] It was a lie, as was everything about the declaration in his name. The "non-Jewish communities" of gentile Palestinians had not been previously notified, much less consulted, because everyone concerned knew they would have vigorously opposed it as the shocking betrayal of London's assurances to the contrary. Zionist leaders had persuaded the British earlier in the war, when England was losing it, that getting America to fight for the floundering Allies could be had for a price: the theft of Palestinian lands to serve as "a national home for the Jewish people." It was a crime for which the world continues to pay in blood, 100 years later. And counting. ✦

ENDNOTES:

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2 www.fireengineering.com/articles/pt/2017/01/lyndhurst-nj-marks-100th-anniversary-of-kingsland-explosion.html.

3 http://lyndhursthistoricalsociety.org/KingslandExplosion.html.

4 When, for a second time in 25 years, the desired hostilities came to pass, McCloy was the force behind rounding up and imprisoning Japanese-American citizens without trial. "He was responsible for supervising the evacuations to the camps," according to online sources. Biographer Kai Bird wrote of the man, "More than any individual, McCloy was responsible for the decision [to intern Japanese Americans], since the president [Franklin Roosevelt] had delegated the matter to him through [U.S. Secretary of War] Stimson." (*The Chairman: John J. McCloy & the Making of the American Establishment*, N.Y., Simon & Schuster, 1992) After the war, "in late 1945, just before leaving the government to return to Wall Street, he [McCloy] proposed ending segregation in the military," then furthered his career by becoming president of the World Bank and chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations (Bird, *op. cit.*). Following the Kennedy assassination, McCloy dismissed all criticism of the Warren Commission, on which he served, as "just nonsense." (Bird, *op. cit.*) Clearly, the man was a piece of work.

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MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers.

BOOKS ON THE WORLD WAR 1 ERA

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Author Niall Ferguson makes a simple and provocative argument: that the human atrocity known as World War I was England's fault. The war, however, was not inevitable, Ferguson argues, but rather the result of the mistaken decisions of individuals who would later claim to have been in the grip of clandestine forces. More than 10 times the number of Allied soldiers were killed in the Battle of the Somme alone than Americans were killed in Vietnam. Allied casualties in that battle were 624,000 men. Softcover, 624 pages, #690, *$24.*

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This is a dramatic and little-known story of World War I, when the actions of a few bold men shaped the fate of nations. By 1914, Germany had ships and sailors scattered across the globe, protecting its overseas colonies and showing the flag of its new Imperial Navy. After war broke out, there was no hope that they could reach home. Instead, they were ordered to attack Britain's vital trade routes. Under the leadership of a few brilliant men, Germany unleashed a series of raids that threatened Britain's war effort and challenged the power and prestige of the Royal Navy. Hardback, 256 pages, 25 illustrations, #695, *$24.*

A Short History of the Balfour Declaration

Few people anywhere have heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What knowledge there is surrounding its origins is generally restricted to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But the issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for U.S. entry into WWI and thereby laid the groundwork for WWII and the many global convulsions that followed—including the tension in the Mideast today. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, $12 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation

Here is a short but powerful history of the brutal rule of Communist Béla Kun and his bloody henchmen in Hungary after World War I. Author Dr. Edward Fields describes how Hungary was left in disarray after WWI, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist and how the Hungarian people finally rose against him. Many rare photographs of the perpetrators of Kun's unspeakable bloody terror. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, 5.5 x 8.5, *$7.*

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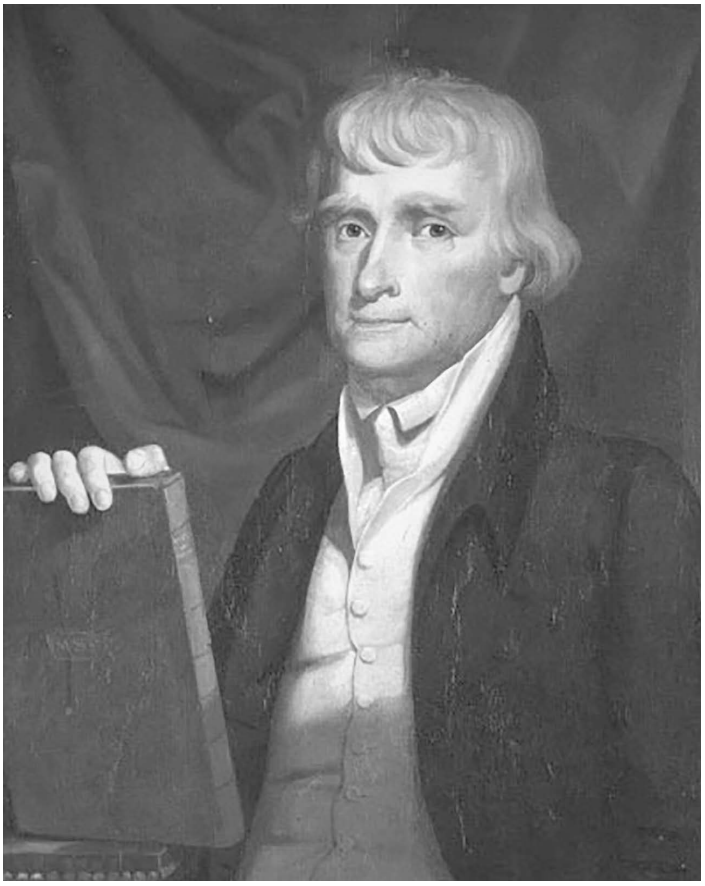
Dispelling Some Major Myths About Thomas Jefferson

Liberals want Jefferson to be what he is not: A man who believed in a multi-racial nation



Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest Americans, believed the black slaves should be freed and then relocated to some distant land which they could forge into a nation of their own. The U.S. government, he thought, should provide them with everything they needed to make this venture a success, so a prosperous nation could be created without the need for further white aid or interference.

Did Thomas Jefferson really believe black slaves could be freed and then turned loose upon American society? Jefferson, in fact, would be horrified at how his legacy has been twisted by leftists. Though he tried twice to legally emancipate the slaves of Virginia, he still believed his greatest fear would be realized—that, after a century of slavery in North America, should the blacks ever be freed and not relocated to their own nations, they would so resent whites for enslaving them—and be further riled by those whites who resisted emancipation—their animosity would never permit them to live peacefully with whites. Jefferson, it turns out, was an incredible sage. Today, race hustlers like Jesse Jackson, Al Sharpton and Morris Dees make sure that these old wounds are constantly rubbed with salt, eternally pitting black against white in America.

By Robert M. Grooms

Thomas Jefferson is the only president of the United States (1801-1809) who had previously been both vice president (1789-1801) and secretary of state (1789-1794). During his terms as president, he reduced the federal budget, moved power back into the hands of the states, lowered taxes, and kept the United States out of the Napoleonic

July 4, 1947: President Harry Truman speaks to a crowd at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's former plantation home. The same practice continues today, but is even more "multicultural." Jefferson would be horrified to see this mass of alien faces and races being sworn in as citizens on his front porch, many of whom practice religions and customs completely at odds with the homogeneous nation he envisioned. These immigrants, he said in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, "will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave . . . . It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language . . . [will] warp and bias its directions, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass."

wars in Europe. In 1803 he purchased a huge section of land to the west of the then United States from Napoleon, known today as the Louisiana Purchase, for $15 million and nearly doubled the size of the county. Additionally, he appointed Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark to explore the new territory and map the area (Lewis and Clark Expedition/Corps of Discovery Expedition) and he sent Navy ships to battle pirate ships on the coast of north Africa that had been attacking American merchant vessels, which resulted in a minor war called the First Barbary War (1801-1805).

But today Thomas Jefferson is best known as the principal author of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims that "all men are created equal." As a result, Jefferson is widely regarded as a champion of racial equality. The facts are plainly otherwise. One has only to examine a wall of the Jefferson Memorial, in Washington, D.C., to see how the views of the country's third president have been purposely distorted. The bronze inscription reads, "Nothing Is More Certainly Written in the Book of Fate Than That These People Are to Be Free."

A period replaces the semicolon appearing in Jefferson's *Autobiography* from which the statement concerning black slaves in America is taken:

> Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degree, as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be, *pari passu*, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect. . . .

The third president was born on April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, in Albemarle County, on a tobacco plantation owned by his father Peter Jefferson in the Virginia hill coun-

'BLM' Says Trump Election Proves Whites Are 'Racist'

On November 16, 2016, just after the election of Donald Trump as our new president, Black Lives Matter (BLM) activists released a statement against Mr. Trump exclusively to Mix.com. What follows are pertinent portions of that statement:

* * *

"What is true today—and has been true since the seizure of this land—is that when black people and women build power, white people become resentful. Last week, that resentment manifested itself in the election of a white supremacist to the highest office. . . .

"In the months leading up to this election, we have demanded support from white people in dismantling white supremacy—a farce that persuaded some to believe we were living in a post-racial America while simultaneously rolling back the rights of black people and other people of color. White supremacy fortified the decision to disregard racism and sexism as serious variables in the outcome of this election. . . .

"Donald Trump has promised more death, disenfranchisement and deportations. We believe him. The violence he will inflict in office, and the permission he gives for others to commit violence, is just beginning to emerge. . . .

"But we ask ourselves—how do we reconcile our vision for future generations' prosperity with the knowledge that more than half of white voting Americans believe a white supremacist can and should decide what's best for this country? . . .

"We also need and deserve an elaborate strategy to eradicate both white supremacy and implicit bias towards it. We must reckon with the anti-blackness of America's history that led to this political moment. . . .

"We fight for our collective liberation because we are clear that until black people are free, no one is free. We are committed to practicing empathy for one another in this struggle — but we do not and will not negotiate with racists, fascists or anyone who demands we compromise our existence.

"Because it is our duty to win, we will continue to fight. And today, like every day before it, we demand reparations, economic justice, a commitment to black futures and an end to the war on black people, in the United States and around the world. . . ."

* * *

What BLM fails to realize is that very few of those whites who cast a ballot for Trump were thinking about race when they voted. They were more concerned about jobs for themselves and their children, a dream that could have unified all the races. Obviously BLM is not really interested in racial amity or real social justice.—Ed.

try. Jefferson's father was of Welsh descent and, although self-educated, became a successful surveyor, prosperous land owner and a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He married into the Randolph family, one of the colony's most distinguished. Thomas Jefferson's earliest memory was being carried on a pillow by a slave when his family moved from Shadwell to a plantation owned by a recently deceased Randolph cousin. Jefferson was wholly the product of upper-crust slave-owning society, accustomed from childhood to surroundings with 10 black slaves to every white.

FREEDOM AND RESETTLEMENT

On losing his father at the age of 14, Jefferson, like each of his seven siblings, received a personal slave. Peter Jefferson's mulatto manservant, Sawney, was considered the most valuable of the household slaves and accordingly went to Thomas, the oldest son. A year later, Thomas entered a preparatory school where his instructor, the Rev. James Maury, had a stable of slaves who answered to such fanciful classical names as Clio, Cato, Ajax and Cicero. Continuing his education at William and Mary College, Jefferson joined the intimate and learned circle of Dr. William Small, attorney George Wythe and colonial Lt. Governor Francis Fauquier.

Under Wythe's instruction, he was admitted to the legal profession in 1767. After serving briefly as a justice of the peace, in 1769 Jefferson was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. During his second year there, he unsuccessfully introduced legislation to free slaves within the colony, coupled with their resettlement outside the country.

On January 1, 1772, Jefferson married 23-year-old Martha Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton and daughter of John Wayles. In May 1773, Martha inherited a plantation and 135 slaves. Jefferson wrote in his *Autobiography* that his wife's inheritance "was about equal to my own patrimony."

Among the slaves Jefferson acquired as a result of his wife's inheritance was Elizabeth Hemings and her six children. Hemings' mother was an African, her father an English sea captain. Jefferson's father-in-law had taken Elizabeth as his mistress after his wife died. She bore him six children—all light-skinned, or as Virginians of the period referred to quadroons or "bright-mulattoes."

Although the six children were the biological half-siblings of his wife, who did not acknowledge them, Jefferson did not free them or their mother. He made one of them, Martin Hemings, his personal valet. Today some in-

dividuals claim that one of Elizabeth Hemings' daughters, Sally, became sexually involved with Jefferson. Historians without a social-political agenda agree, however, that they have either mixed up Jefferson with his father-in-law and Elizabeth Hemings or that the individual she was involved with was Jefferson's cousin or his brother, bearing related DNA. Whichever the case, even upon his death, Jefferson did not free Sally Hemings or her children.

On June 7, 1776, Jefferson and the Virginia delegates met with other colonial representatives to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Their main purpose was to write the Articles of Confederation, which turned out to be the forerunner to our present-day Constitution.

As a secondary matter, Jefferson, John Adams, Richard Henry "R.H." Lee and Benjamin Franklin were tasked with writing some kind of statement of independence from British rule. Jefferson was the primary author of the document and wrote the first draft at night in his rented rooms in the home of a German-American bricklayer. After incorporating a few changes from Adams, Lee and Franklin, they presented it to the delegates of the Congress, who affixed their signatures.

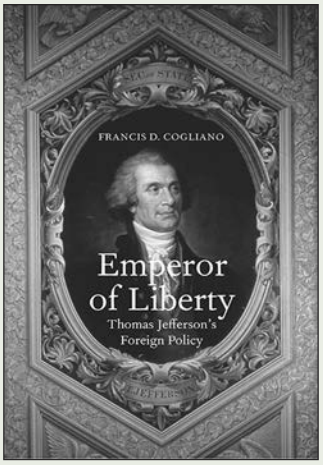
This ultimately became our Declaration of Independence. Its second paragraph states: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." Today's writers generally interpret these sentiments as an affirmation of the equality of all races of men and women. Yet Jefferson's book *Notes on the State of Virginia*, written six years after the Declaration of Independence, proves beyond doubt he considered the United States a nation strictly for white people.

This did not mean, however, that Jefferson thought the Negroes incapable of fending for themselves or able to settle, create, defend and manage their own nation. Nor did he believe that blacks should simply be loaded on boats, shipped to distant shores and then forgotten about, as shown by his emancipation plan.

JEFFERSON'S EMANCIPATION PLAN

Having at least twice unsuccessfully introduced laws in the Virginia legislature that proposed gradual emancipation coupled with returning ex-slaves to Africa, Jefferson outlined in *Notes on the State of Virginia* how this could be effected:

> To emancipate all slaves after passing the act . . . [who] should continue with their parents to a certain age, then be brought up, at public expense, to tillage, arts, or sciences, according to their geniuses, till the females shall be 18, and the males 21 years of age, when they should be colonized to such

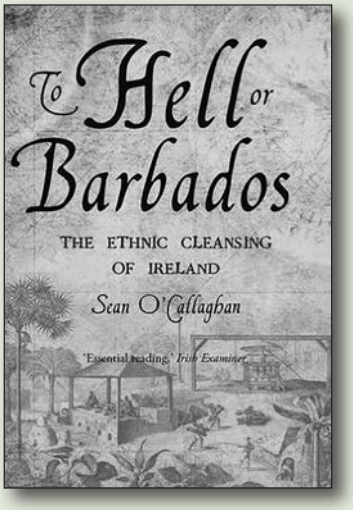


Emperor of Liberty: Thomas Jefferson's Foreign Policy

THIS BOOK—the first in decades to closely examine Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy —offers a compelling reinterpretation of his attitudes and accomplishments as a statesman during America's early nationhood. Beginning with Jefferson's stint as wartime governor of Virginia during the American Revolution, and proceeding to his later experiences as a diplomat in France, secretary of state, and U.S. vice president, historian Francis Cogliano considers how these varied assignments shaped Jefferson's thinking about international relations. The author then addresses Jefferson's two terms as president—his goals, the means he employed to achieve them and his final record. Cogliano documents the evolution of Jefferson's attitudes toward the use of force and the disposition of state power. He argues that Jefferson, although idealistic in the ends he sought to achieve, was pragmatic in the means he employed. Contrary to received wisdom, Jefferson was comfortable using deadly force when he deemed it necessary and was consistent in his foreign policy ends—prioritizing defense of the American republic above all else. His failures as a statesman were, more often than not, the result of circumstances beyond his control, notably the weakness of the fledgling American republic in a world of warring empires. Hardback, 302 pages, three maps, indexed, #680, $33 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation.) Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon-Thu., 9-5. Shop online at www.BarnesReview.com.

To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland

Here is the previously untold story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children who were transported to work in the scorching Sun of Barbados or to toil on the plantations of Virginia. Author Sean O'Callaghan for the first time documents the history of these people: their transportation, the conditions in which they lived on plantations as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. It's an illuminating insight into a neglected episode in Irish history, but its significance is much broader than that. The book's main achievement is to situate the story of colonialism in Ireland in the much larger context of worldwide European imperialism. O'Callaghan's description of 17th-century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a white society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer. As the 17th century showed, being a slave under a brutal master was every bit as horrendous an experience as it had been for those who lived and died in countless and nameless millions under the yoke of ancient slave owners. *To Hell or Barbados* exposes the truth about the transatlantic slave trade and the cruel British colonial oppression of an entire nation.



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> a place as the circumstances of the time should render most proper, sending them out with arms, implements of households and of arts, seeds, pairs of the useful domestic animals, etc., to declare them a free and independent people, and to extend to them our alliance and protection till they have their own strength. . . .

Jefferson further proposed that the ships transporting blacks away from the United States should then go "to other parts of the world for an equal number of white inhabitants" who would receive inducements to immigrate to America. He went on to explain—quite presciently, in fact, why freed blacks in this country should be colonized elsewhere, rather than integrated into the white population:

> Deep-rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; 10,000 recollections, by the blacks, of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinction which nature had made; and many of the circumstances, will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race.

He added to these reasons, which he defined as political, others he deemed physical and moral. He noted the physical differences between the races and stated, in what might be considered today a statement of ultimate political incorrectness, that blacks preferred whites over other blacks "as uniformly as is the preference of the orangutan for the black woman over those of his own species." The future president also observed that, "The circumstance of superior beauty is thought worthy of attention in the propagation of our horses, dogs, and other domestic animals; why not in that of man?"

GRIST FOR THE JEFFERSON HATERS

Jefferson additionally wrote that blacks have a "strong and disagreeable odor," and that they are "more ardent after their females; but love seems with them to be more an eager desire, than a tender delicate mixture of sentiment and sensation. Their griefs are transient. . . . In general, their existence appears to participate more of sensation than reflection." Jefferson attributed this partly to the Negroes' lackadaisical nature. "[T]heir disposition [is] to sleep when distracted from their diversions, and unemployed in labor. An animal whose body is at rest, and who does not reflect, must be disposed to sleep of course."

Evaluating the mental abilities of whites and blacks, Jefferson found the latter to be comparable in memory, but "in reason much inferior." He then compared blacks with American Indians, whom he had referred to as "savages" in the Declaration of Independence only a few years earlier. He wrote that although blacks had a greater exposure to white culture and some had received an advanced education, he found them inferior to Indians, who

Robert Grooms was born in and resides in Indiana. He received a bachelor's degree from Indiana University at South Bend (IUSB), graduate Certificate in Labor Union Studies from Indiana University-Purdue University at Indiana, and a Master of Public Affairs degree from IUSB. He has published over 200 articles, including in The Barnes Review, *Instauration*, *American Renaissance*, and *The Journal of Historical Review*, as well as *The Indianapolis Star*, *Indiana Bar Association's Res Gestae*, and *Crime and Delinquency*. Includes among his articles in TBR are "The African Slave Trade: Who Was Responsible" (September 1997), "Racial Views of Early American Socialists" (July/August 1998), "Racial Mixing in Colonial Times" (November/ December 2001), Slave-Owning Mulatto Families in Ante-Bellum Charleston, South Carolina (July/August 2001), Slavery Nothing New in Africa (May/June 2001), and Black Owners of White Slaves (November/December 2002).

could "astonish you with strokes of the most sublime oratory. . . . But never yet could I find that a black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration."

In an attempt to determine if the lesser attainments of blacks were due to environment or heredity, Jefferson compared the American experience with slavery to that of the Romans during the age of Augustus. Although the conditions endured by Roman slaves were much harsher by far that those of American blacks, he pointed out that the finest artists and scholars, men like Epictetus, Terence and Praedrus, were often employed as tutors to their masters' children. Jefferson explained the accomplishments of many Roman slaves by remarking, "But they were of the race of whites."

Jefferson believed "improvement of the blacks in body and mind, in the first instance of their mixture with whites [mulattoes] . . . proves their inferiority is not the effect merely of their conditions of life. Again comparing black slaves in America with white slaves in Rome, he wrote, "It is not their condition then, but nature, which has produced the distinction." He summarized his racialism by observing, "[T]he blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distinct by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowment of both body and mind."

Jefferson freed none of the hundreds of slaves he owned during his lifetime, including the half-siblings of his wife. On at least one occasion he advertised for a runaway slave, and sold him for 100 pounds after his capture and return. Ironically, 30 of Jefferson's 230 slaves were freed by Lord Cornwallis when his British troops destroyed the plantation which Mrs. Jefferson inherited from her father. Unlike George Washington, who died about a generation earlier (December 17, 1799), Jefferson did not free his slaves upon his death on July 4, 1826.

From his writings it is apparent that Jefferson's views on blacks did not change with age. At 77 he wrote John Homes, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, that "[t]he cession of the property [blacks], for so it is misnamed, is a bagatelle which would not cost me a second thought, if, in that way, a general emancipation and *expatriation* could be effected." Emphasis in the original. At the same time Jefferson commenced writing his *Autobiography*, the source of the truncated quotation chiseled on the Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson went through life deploring slavery, yet all the while profiting from his slaves. Still, he was unshakable in his belief that the black "when freed . . . is to be removed beyond the reach of mixture [with whites.]" ✦

SOURCES:

The Complete Jefferson (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1943)

Notes on the State of Virginia (1781-1785); Chap. 14, pp 567-697 in *The Complete Jefferson*

Autobiography (1821); Chap. 24, pp 1191-1194 in *The Complete Jefferson*

SPLC Denies Holocaust

The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), in a attempt to keep their lucrative money-making machine going and help keep blacks in victimization bondage, have, along with an Irish historian named Liam Hogan, been working overtime to deny the holocaust. No, not *that* holocaust. The Irish slave holocaust. The SPLC claims in an online article that "[A] purposeful lie in an age of 'viral content' not only can race around the world in a day but resurface time and time again with surprising resiliency. Such is the case with the myth of 'Irish slaves,' an ahistorical reimagining of real events weaponized by racists and conspiracy theorists."

Hogan's "impressive five-part series," as the SPLC refers to it, ignores the evidence that exists that all of the Irish brought to this country in the 1600s were not indentured servants, but captives brought to the Caribbean after the failed Irish revolt was ruthlessly suppressed by Oliver Cromwell. Only a small portion of Irish were relocated within Ireland—in the destitute county of Connaught.

Also, the vast majority of the Irish slaves who were brought to the Americas and the Caribbean in the 1800s did not buy their passage here as ordinary indentured servants. (Indentured servants agreed to work off their debt of passage; many never could.) They were, rather, redemptioners and "spiriters." A true redemptioner was, in this case, an Irishman who had found himself unable to pay his debts and was therefore imprisoned. Millions of Irish were unable to pay their debts due to the reprehensible British food confiscation policies and the famines that followed multiple successive potato crop failures of the 1800s.

A spiriter was, generally, a woman or child who was kidnapped (spirited away) by slave-traders.

Once the men were imprisoned and sold off, their families had no way of paying for food or shelter. Thousands and thousands of these poor souls walked the countryside begging. These helpless women and children were easy game for slave-traders and other unscrupulous businessmen who kidnapped them, threw them onto ships and transported them to the plantations of the New World.

It is our suggestion that historian Hogan take the time to read *To Hell or Barbados*,* and stop doing the dirty work of Morris Dees and the Southern Poverty Law Center to deny this important part of genuine holocaust history.

It's time we all admit slavery is wrong, was wrong and has always been wrong and that we—Caucasians, Negroes and Mongoloids alike—have all been the persistent victims of slave-traders in our collective pasts. ✦

*See page 48 of this issue to get *To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland* by Sean O'Callaghan, which completely refutes the "impressive"work of Hogan. By the way, Hogan does not really debunk the alleged myth of the Irish slaves; he merely points out—in several cases rightfully so—that Internet posters have improperly identified photos of alleged Irish slaves that were not. All that does is prove several well-meaning people have made mistakes, not that Irish slavery did not exist. To be fair, we are not sure if Hogan's work has been pirated by the SPLC or he was working for them. Also, a maximum of 50,000 Irish were enslaved in the Caribbean. About 11 million blacks were brought to the Americas as slaves.

Anomalies Surrounding the Death of Jesse James

Is There Any Truth to Theory Bandit Survived and Why Would He Fake His Own Death?

By Clint Lacy

> To the Ford Brothers you have Killed Jessie James but you did not get his Pal so Jessie James shall be Avenged I will Kill you both if I have to follow you to the end of the earth you can't escape my Vengeance for I have sworn to Kill both of you and I will do it I am not afraid to tell you that I will visit you in some disguise or another and I drop you both in the long run Jessie will be avenged if I live and I don't intend to die until I have Killed Robert and Charles Ford the two Durn Hell Hounds who plotted and Killed my Friend and I pray that the all mity God of about will ade me in getting my revenge Look out for No. 7. I will not rest until I have completed my vengeance and then Jesse James can rest in peace this is all I got to say now but my cries is for revenge revenge and revenge I will have Yours until I drop you. —Nano alis, Reno of N.M.

Letter published in the *County Paper* (Oregon, Missouri) April 14, 1882.[1]

While the above letter is riddled with grammatical errors, it certainly captures the feelings of many Missourians following the reported assassination of Jesse James. [The meaning of "Nano alis" is unknown as is the exact meaning of "Reno of N.M."—Ed.]

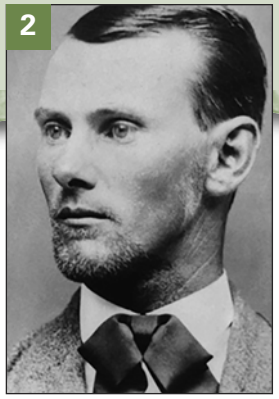
Most accepted accounts of the James assassination tell us he was killed on April 3, 1882 at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri by the brothers Robert and Charles Ford. The April 6, 1882 issue of the *Mexico* (Missouri) *Weekly Ledger* reported:

> The house where the deed was committed is a little, one-story white house of seven rooms, located on the brow of a hill, where a good view is had, and where a fine defense could be made if necessary. The murdered man had two fine horses, but rarely used them since his residence in that city.
>
> The murderers say they want to be held in jail until the fact is established that they have got Jesse James, when they not only demand their liberty, but ask for the large reward. They say they laid and waited for weeks to get a chance at him when he did not have his revolvers handy.
>
> He came from his bedroom to the sitting-room without them, and the murderer got between him and the door and had two self-cocking revolvers, declaring that if he misfired he would shoot until his man dropped, and the other one was ready to double if it came to a hand-to-hand struggle. The shot that ended the career of Jesse James was fired by Robert Ford, aged 20, who was raised on a farm two miles from Richmond, Clay County, Mo. Ford lived on the farm until a little over a year ago, when he went to Richmond and clerked in his brother Charles Ford's grocery store. A few months ago he went out to hunt down the state outlaws.[2]

The news of Jesse James's demise spread quickly, as one might expect, but just as quickly were the questions and conflicting accounts that came from the newspapers and individuals who questioned the account.

First, in the previously cited *Mexico Weekly Ledger* newspaper article that reported Jesse James's assassination, Jesse's wife is reported as stating her name was Howard, that they had lived in St. Joseph for six months and had moved there from Baltimore, Maryland.

The article also states that Mrs. Howard (Mrs.



1) This famous 1882 photo of the dead Jesse James by photographer R. Uhlman may not be the real Jesse James, according to several scholars, including researcher Ron Pastore. **2)** A known photo of Jesse James. **3)** The rented home in St. Joseph, Missouri, where Jesse James is alleged to have been killed in 1882. **4)** Robert Ford, the fellow outlaw who is said to have killed James to avoid prison and make a buck from the reward. **5)** The room in which Jesse was said to have been killed.

James) stated that Jesse's assailant's last name was Johnson, not Ford.

Furthermore, when reporting the killing to the town marshal (Marshal Craig), the marshal appears to be surprised that the man killed by Robert Ford is Jesse James. The *Mexico Weekly Ledger* reports that Marshal Craig asked the Ford brothers, "My God, do you mean to tell us that this is Jesse James?" "Yes," answered the two boys in one breath, "that man is Jesse James, and we have killed him and don't deny it."[3]

The April 19, 1882 issue of the *Butler* (Missouri) *Weekly Times* carries an interview with George Maddox, a former Missouri guerrilla fighter. Maddox is said to have been the first man to lead Jesse James into battle and was a known friend and confidant of James.

"The reporter put the question to Maddox, "What do you think of the killing of Jesse James?" Maddox. "Let's take a seat," (pointing to a goods box nearby). After sitting down Mr. Maddox said, "I am not prepared to believe that yet."

When asked what his reasons were for doubting the death of James, Maddox stated, "Because the manner of his death was so much after the schemes he has time and again wanted me to engage in with him in order to get the rewards that hung over his head."[4]

As late as 1889 rumors that Jesse had faked his death were still being published. One such example can be found in the August 24, 1889 issue of the *Southern Standard* newspaper, which reads: "There is an article going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Jesse James is still alive and leading a quiet, honorable life at some place in the West. Some Philadelphia man, who claims to have been a member of the old gang, furnishes the information, and says he corresponds regularly with James. The man the Fords killed was another member of the gang who is said to have resembled Jesse very much. While there is nothing improbable in the story, it has considerable of a Mulhattan taint about it."[5] [Joseph Mulhattan, a traveling salesman, was a notorious hoaxer during the 1870s and 1880s.—Ed.]

Tainted or not, the story published in the *Southern Standard* may have been far more accurate than anyone (including the author of the article) could have realized at the time.

One person who believes that Jesse James did not die in 1882 is author Ron Pastore. Pastore believes that not only did Jesse James fake his death in 1882, he had another member of the gang killed to pull off the ruse, just as the article in the *Southern Standard* reported.

Pastore, who was the focus of the 2009 History Channel TV special "Jesse James Hidden Treasure," started to explore the mystery of Jesse James in 1994. A

chance meeting with Kansas farmer George Wence led him to a site known as Cave Springs.

While exploring the cave Pastore's daughter noticed to "J's" chiseled into the ceiling of the cave. When asked by his daughter what the meaning of the chiseled letters meant Pastore joking answered that it might have been Jesse James. He had no idea just how right he was or the journey that he was to embark on.

In the interest of time and space I will give a rather abridged version of Pastore's story. Through his adventures Pastore eventually met some individuals who claimed to be descendants of James and had artifacts they claimed belonged to James.

After years of research Pastore determined that James did not die in 1882 and that he did indeed fake his death.[6]

An article found on the History Channel's website, entitled "Digging Up the Dead: History's Most Famous Exhumations," states: "In 1995, the James family requested the exhumation of their ancestor's corpse from a Kearney, Missouri, cemetery, and DNA tests confirmed the remains were indeed those of the outlaw."[7]

Pastore claims that the man killed in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1882 was, in fact, Jesse Woodson James' cousin Jeremiah Mason James, and that after Jeremiah Mason James was passed off as Jesse James, Jesse assumed his cousin's identity.

Pastore had met a family in southeast Kansas who claimed Jesse James was their ancestor. The family had James family heirlooms that could be linked to Jesse, and a 2003 exhumation of Jeremiah M. James at Neodesha, Kansas revealed the following information:

Remains revealed three injuries consistent with Jesse Woodson James: arthritic first vertebra; dragged with rope around neck as a youth; arthritis, left ankle; dragged by horse with left foot stuck in stirrup; and abcessed lower front tooth. (Court records show Jesse James's treatment for an abscessed lower front tooth.)[8]

Pastore also utilized facial recognition software to compare a picture of an old Jeremiah M. James to that of Jesse W. James as well as handwriting analysis samples comparisons between an old Jeremiah M. James of Kansas and a young Jesse W. James of Missouri. Both the facial recognition comparisons as well as the handwriting analysis between the two men were a match.

When comparing DNA Pastore writes that: "There wasn't enough evidence yet to determine this case with DNA. And when reviewed in reverse order, my new DNA evidence was a very near match but my study got the opposite results than the 1995 study. Go figure."[9]

As I was conducting research for this article I found there was a reason that Pastore's DNA samples from Jeremiah M. James of Kansas got the opposite results of the 1995 DNA test of Jesse W. James in Missouri.

A report from CNN.com published on December 8, 2011 reveals something rather astonishing. According to the news outlet:

> Stephen Caruso, the deputy counselor for Clay County, Missouri during the 1995 exhumation and subsequent DNA testing of Jesse James's reported grave, recently revealed that the 1995 DNA results touted as proving with a 99.7 degree of certainty that the infamous outlaw Jesse James died and is buried as history reports are fraudulent. During separate telephone conversations with Texas author Betty Dorsett Duke and Missourian Greg Ellison, he [Caruso] said that instead of abiding by Clay County Judge Vic Howard's order to hand over hair and teeth stored at the James Farm & Museum for DNA testing, he gave him hair he obtained from the head of John Hartman, director of the Clay County Parks Department in 1995. The Clay County Parks Department owns and operates the James Farm & Museum, and Caruso represented them [the farm and museum] in their attempt to prevent the hair and teeth from being obtained by Prof. James E. Stars. [Stars, along with Drs. Anne C. Stone and Mark Stoneking, worked on the 1995 DNA testing of Jesse James.—Ed.]

Drs. Stone and Stoneking at Penn State University performed the DNA tests and maintain that the hair and teeth used for DNA testing were obtained from the 1978 dig of the original grave, but in 2001 Caruso told NBC 8 KOMU TV anchorman Jim Riek that the teeth submitted for DNA testing "had nothing to do with the teeth that were dug up."[10]

Note that the *The James-Younger Gang Journal* panned both Pastore's book and the History Channel specials on James as pseudo-science, but we believe there are enough solid facts to continue the search. ✦

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3 *Ibid.*
4 *Butler* (Missouri) *Weekly Times* newspaper, April 19, 1882
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6 *Jesse James' Secret*, Ron Pastore, John Woods (c)2014
7 "Digging Up the Past: History's Most Famous Exhumations," History Channel website found at: www.history.com
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Clint Lacy is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*, a 171-page softcover book detailing the Wilson Christmas Day Massacre ($17, item #725, foreword by Prof. Ray Goodwin, a former educator at Victoria College in Texas). Available from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Ave., Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

Why Would Jesse James Fake His Death?

Was rebel sympathizer robbing banks to fund neo-Confederacy?

By Clint Lacy

Ron Pastore, in his book *Jesse James' Secret*, not only put forth evidence that Jesse James faked his own death, he also provided a reason James would do so, offering that Jesse was part of the secret organization the Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC).

According to the Knights of the Golden Circle website:

> It has been said of them that they were one of the deadliest, wealthiest, most secretive and subversive spy and underground organizations in the history of the world. It is known that they operated not only in the United States, but also around the globe for 65 years (1851 to 1916). Also, that the original Ku Klux Klan was their military arm. Some of the finest and craftiest brains in the South helped organize and direct the activities of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The group was heavy on ritual, most of which was borrowed from Masonic lodges and later from the Knights of Pythias. Some were also members of the Rosicrucians. Their wealth was due to the huge amount of money, valuables and equipment that they had accumulated for the purpose of restarting the Civil War.[1]

The organization was founded by Dr. George Bickley of Cincinnati, Ohio (originally from Indiana), and the organization originated in Lexington, Kentucky on July 4, 1854.[2]

Many believe that following the so-called Civil War the KGC went "underground" to accumulate and hide wealth as well as to plan for resurrecting the Confederacy. This is one of the reasons Pastore gives for Jesse James faking his own death. During his investigations, Pastore discovered evidence of James's initials and odd symbols carved in caves in Kansas.[3]

During the same time period that Pastore was discovering evidence of Jesse's KGC activity in Kansas, retired Navy veteran Bob Brewer was discovering the same type of evidence in the Ouachita Mountains of west central Arkansas. Brewer, who authored the book *Rebel Gold*, writes that he grew up in Hatfield, Arkansas and had a close relationship with his grandfather, who was known to make trips into the woods to "hunt cows."

Above, treasure hunter and author Bob Brewer points to curious markings carved in the bark of a tree that he says may be clues to where Confederate gold is buried. Left, Brewer displays some of the coins he has found.

As Brewer grew older his grandfather started showing him strange symbols carved into rocks, caves and trees. It was only until after retiring from the Navy and moving back to Arkansas that Brewer discovered the term "cows" was short for the Masonic term "cowan," which means intruder, and that his grandfather had actually been a KGC "sentinel" who was charged with guarding a secret KGC money cache (gold and silver).

Brewer eventually broke the KGC "code" of various symbols, initials and bent trees (all of which show a trained sentinel how to locate KGC caches).

Both Brewer and Pastore believe James was a KGC agent and that he used the money from his robberies to fill KGC caches across the South and Southwest United States, and both men have been successful in finding KGC treasure.[4] ✦

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The Farcical But Deadly Trial of Adolf Eichmann

Law professor Lawrence Douglas writes: "The Eichmann trial . . . remains the Great Holocaust Trial—the legal proceeding in which the tasks of doing justice to unprecedented crimes, clarifying a tortured history, and defining the terms of collective memory conjoined and collided in the most provocative fashion." This article will show that the Eichmann trial was an unjust trial that was instrumental in helping to fabricate an inaccurate history of the Holocaust that just won't die.

PHOTO CREDIT: S.M. PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER (BILD-ID): 126367

By John Wear

The Adolf Eichmann trial served to create the so-called Holocaust.[1] The trial created huge public awareness of the Holocaust in the Mideast state of Israel and worldwide.[2] Deborah Lipstadt writes: "This trial, whose main objective was bringing a Nazi [meaning a National Socialist] who helped organize and carry out genocide to justice, transformed Jewish life and society as much as it passed judgment on a murderer."[3]

Eichmann was captured by Israeli agents near Buenos Aires in May 1960. Given a choice between instant death or trial, Eichmann chose to be the criminal defendant in a trial in Jerusalem that began on April 11, 1961.[4]

The defense strategy in Eichmann's trial is summarized on the Yad Vashem website:

As early as 1935, attempts had been made to secure Jewish emigration out of Germany. Hermann Göring thus ordered the creation of a Central Emigration Office for Jews to solve the so-called Jewish problem "by means of emigration and evacuation." This was accomplished through the Offices of Jewish Emigration in Berlin, Vienna and Prague, established by Adolf Eichmann (left), the head of the Jewish Investigation Office of the Gestapo.

Counsel Dr. Robert Servatius, who acted as solicitor during the sham Nuremberg Trials, left Cologne on October 3,1960 for Israel. He was the official solicitor for Adolf Eichmann, the former Third Reich leader responsible for solving "the Jewish problem," i.e., the relocation of Jews (not the mass murder) out of Germany during World War II. This photo shows Dr. Servatius having his papers checked at the airport in Cologne. KEYSTONE PICTURES USA / ZUMAPRESS / NEWSCOM

> The defense team [was] comprised of Dr. Robert Servatius and his assistant, Dieter Wechtenbruch. The defense did not contest the facts included in the indictment, opting instead to play down the responsibility of the accused for the crimes of the Nazi regime against the Jews. The defense depicted the accused as "a small cog in the state apparatus," lacking influence upon the planning and operation of the murder machine. This line of defense stressed Eichmann's hierarchical inability to defy the instructions of his superiors, and the fact that it was the heads of the Nazi regime, rather than Eichmann, who adopted the decisive criminal decisions.[5]

As in the Nuremberg trials, almost all of the available documents were controlled by the prosecutors. With only two men on his defense team, Eichmann worked very hard throughout his trial and became the chief assistant to his own defense counsel.[6]

The Israeli Mossad also spied on Dr. Robert Servatius constantly, and all of his consultations with Eichmann were monitored. This made it virtually impossible for the defense to spring any surprises during the trial.[7]

Eichmann underwent months of interrogation before securing defense counsel. Eichmann seemed to think at first that he would be kept alive in Israeli captivity only so long as he talked to his interrogator Avner Less. The result of Eichmann's interrogation was 275 hours of tape and a transcript running to 3,564 pages.[8]

Consequently, the prosecution team had a huge advantage in Eichmann's trial. Former Israeli Supreme Judge Gavriel Bach states: "We were three prosecutors. We gathered millions of pages of documentation and read a great deal of background sources. I don't think I slept more than three hours every night throughout the trial. . . . The German government was very cooperative and sent us a great deal of material."[9]

At the opening of Eichmann's trial Servatius stated that a fair trial was not possible in Israel. Servatius contested the legal basis of the trial and asked that the case against Eichmann be dismissed. Israeli Attorney General and chief prosecutor Gideon Hausner spent two and a half days rebutting Servatius's numerous challenges to Israel's legal right to conduct the trial. The three Israeli judges predictably ruled against Servatius and ordered the trial to continue.[10]

EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

The prosecution called 112 witnesses in Eichmann's trial. Testimony from Jewish eyewitnesses constituted the central element of the prosecution's case, with only one non-Jewish eyewitness called to testify.[11]

Gideon Hausner called numerous witnesses who had no connection with Eichmann. While much of this testimony was based on hearsay, the Jewish eyewitnesses transformed the trial from an important war-crimes trial to one that would have enduring significance for the future of the mainstream holocaust narrative as it is accepted and taught today.[12]

Dr. Servatius knew under the trial conditions in Israel he could not contest the holocaust story. Servatius, who was supposed to be defending Eichmann, was also fully aware that he could not garner sympathy for his client by aggressively challenging the Jewish eyewitnesses. Servatius thus decided to conduct almost no cross-examinations of the prosecution witnesses.[13]

Hannah Arendt confirms that the prosecution witnesses were seldom cross-examined. Arendt states: "[T]he defense hardly ever rose to challenge any testimony, no matter how irrelevant and immaterial it might be," and ". . . the witnesses for the prosecution were hardly ever cross-examined by either the defense or the judges."[14]

When Dr. Servatius did contest a witness's testimony, his goal was to show that it had no relevance to Eichmann's activities. For example, when parts of the Hans Frank diary were read into evidence, Servatius did not object to the diary's admission or the reading from it. On cross-examination of the witness through whom the diary was put into evidence, Servatius asked only one question: Was the name of Adolf Eichmann mentioned in any of these 29 volumes? Since the answer was no, Sevatius was satisfied.[15]

Servatius also did not call any defense witnesses in Eichmann's trial. Most of the potential defense witnesses had been members of the Nazi Party, SD or SS. This meant that if they set foot in Israel they could be arrested under the same law under which Eichmann was being tried, and any testimony they gave in court was likely to be self-incriminating under Israeli law.[16]

The prosecution did allow affidavits from pertinent defense witnesses despite the fact that the prosecution would be unable to cross-examine these witnesses in court.[17] Several defense depositions were taken in German courts with Dieter Wechtenbruch appearing as Eichmann's defense counsel. However, these defense witnesses, who could be subject to prosecution in Germany for any incriminating statements made in their depositions, were of no help to Eichmann's defense.[18]

NUREMBERG TESTIMONY

The prosecution also used testimony and affidavits from the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg (IMT) to convict Eichmann. For example, the prosecution entered into evidence Rudolf Höss's affidavit from the IMT that implicated Eichmann in the workings of Auschwitz-Birkenau. The memoirs written by Rudolf Höss, which stated that Eichmann had visited him in the summer of 1941 to discuss the use of poison gas, were also introduced into evidence.[19]

Höss's testimony and affidavit should not have been allowed into evidence in Eichmann's trial because Höss underwent particularly brutal torture upon his arrest. Höss states in his memoirs: "At my first interrogation, evidence was obtained by beating me. I do not know what is in the record, although I signed it."[20]

Additional proof that the torture of Höss was exceptionally brutal is contained in the "anti-Nazi" book *Legions of Death* by Rupert Butler. This book states that Sgt. Bernard Clarke and other British officers tortured Höss into making his confession.[21] Obviously, such testimony obtained through torture should never have been admissible as evidence in Eichmann's trial.

The testimony of Dieter Wisliceny at the IMT was also used against Eichmann. Wisliceny claimed at the IMT that Eichmann showed him a written order signed by Heinrich Himmler for the physical extermination of the Jews.[22] The prosecution at the Eichmann trial used Wisliceny's testimony even though no written order from Himmler or anyone else to exterminate European Jewry has ever been found.

FILM EVIDENCE PRESENTED AT TRIAL

An excerpted and sliced version of *Nazi Concentration Camps*, the Signal Corps documentary shown to dramatic effect at the IMT, was shown on the 70th session of the Eichmann trial. This documentary was shown without a soundtrack and provided visual proof of the crimes of the so-called Holocaust. Gideon Hausner described the emaciated prisoners of war as "*figures of Muselmänner*"—that is, the camp inmates "destined for the gas chamber because of their broken physical and psychological state."[23]

The prosecution at the Eichmann trial failed to mention that most of the inmates in these camps died of natural causes. When American and British forces took control of the German concentration camps, they were followed by military personnel charged with documenting evidence of German war crimes.

One of these was Dr. Charles P. Larson, an American forensic pathologist, who performed autopsies at Dachau

and some of its sub-camps. Dr. Larson performed about 25 autopsies a day for 10 days at Dachau and superficially examined another 300 to 1,000 bodies. He autopsied only those bodies that appeared to be questionable. Dr. Larson stated in regard to these autopsies:

> Many of them died from typhus. Dachau's crematoriums couldn't keep up with the burning of the bodies. They did not have enough oil to keep the incinerators going. I found that a number of the victims had also died from tuberculosis. All of them were malnourished. The medical facilities were most inadequate. There was no sanitation. . . .
>
> A rumor going around Dachau after we got there was that many of the prisoners were poisoned. I did a lot of toxicological analysis to determine the facts and removed organs from a cross-section of about 30 to 40 bodies and sent them into Paris to the Army's First Medical laboratory for analysis, since I lacked the proper facilities in the field. The reports came back negative. I could not find where any of these people had been poisoned. The majority died of natural diseases of one kind or another.[24]

Larson did report that a number of inmates had been shot at some of the German camps, and that the living conditions in the camps were atrocious.[25]

Dr. John E. Gordon, M.D., Ph.D., a professor of preventive medicine and epidemiology at the Harvard University School of Public Health, was also with U.S. forces at the end of World War II. Dr. Gordon determined that disease, and especially typhus, was the No. 1 cause of death in the German camps.[26]

This and other medical evidence proving that most of the inmates in the Signal Corps documentary died of natural causes were not presented at Eichmann's trial. Obviously, such medical evidence would have undermined the prosecution's contention that inmates in the German camps died from a German policy of genocide.

EICHMANN'S TESTIMONY

Eichmann sent a note to Servatius before his trial stating that he had few hopes of getting out alive. However, Eichmann wanted to tell the truth for the sake of his descendants. Eichmann stated: "They will know that their father, great-grandfather, and so on was no murderer. That alone matters for me, not just to survive."[27]

Eichmann emphasized in his testimony that he was obliged to follow orders and never acted on his own initiative. Eichmann could not testify that Germany did not have a program of genocide, since the Israeli judges would never have believed such testimony. Instead, Eichmann portrayed himself as a cog in a machine who had always sought peaceful solutions rather than a murder program. Many news sources reported that Eichmann

Books on the Holocaust

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. On the basis of numerous documents the authors reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389. Was ***$25***. Now ***$20***.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. But what is the truth? Find out. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540. Was ***$15***. Now ***$12***.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of Revisionist scholars by Wellers, Markiewicz, Green, Zimmerman, Shermer, Grobman, Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are debunked. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541. Was ***$25***. Now ***$20***.

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Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, ***$16***.

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did a good job in answering Servatius's questions.[28]

Gideon Hausner's cross-examination of Eichmann lasted two weeks and turned ugly from the outset. A *New York Times* article stated that Hausner's "shrillness and posturing" made Eichmann look like a "clever and wily opponent."[29] A Dutch reporter observed: ". . . Eichmann has won on points. He turned out to be of greater stature as a defendant than Hausner as a prosecutor."[30] Despite his best efforts, Hausner was never able to get Eichmann to admit his guilt.

The three Israeli judges took turns asking Eichmann questions after Hausner's cross-examination. Eichmann told the Israeli judges that he was not an anti-Semite, and in a few cases had attempted to help Jews. Eichmann stated that he had to follow the "orders by a supreme head of state," and that he did the best he could under these circumstances. Eichmann's testimony did not convince the judges of his innocence.[31]

CONCLUSION

On December 11, 1961, the presiding judge in Eichmann's trial handed down the death sentence. Eichmann was hanged six months later. His execution was the first in Israel's history.[32]

Hannah Arendt states in regard to the Eichmann trial:

> In Israel, as in most other countries, a person appearing in court is deemed innocent until proved guilty. But in the case of the Eichmann trial this was an obvious fiction. If he had not been found guilty before he appeared in Jerusalem, guilty beyond any reasonable doubt, the Israelis would never have dared, or wanted, to kidnap him; Prime Minister [David] Ben-Gurion, explaining to the president of Argentina [Arturo Frondizi], in a letter dated June 3, 1960, why Israel had committed a "formal violation of Argentine law," wrote that "it was Eichmann who organized the mass murder [of 6 million of our people], on a gigantic and unprecedented scale, throughout Europe." In contrast to normal arrests in ordinary criminal cases, where suspicion of guilt must be proved to be substantial and reasonable but not beyond reasonable doubt—that is the task of the ensuing trial—Eichmann's illegal arrest could be justified, and was justified in the eyes of the world, only by the fact that the outcome of the trial could be safely anticipated.[33]

The three Israeli judges in Eichmann's trial were also biased. This is implicitly acknowledged in the book *Eichmann Interrogated*: "It was a fair trial as far as the feelings of the judges permitted."[34] Law professor Frank Tuerkheimer writes concerning Eichmann's judges: "Aside from what they knew as educated persons, each of the three judges had left Germany for Palestine in the 1930s, and it would be unusual if none of their extended families had emerged unscathed from the Holocaust."[35]

[Perhaps Tuerkheimer meant to write: ". . . it would be unusual if all of their extended families had emerged unscathed from the Holocaust."—Ed.]

In Israel, where emotions ran high concerning the so-called Holocaust, it was impossible for Eichmann to get a fair trial. The inability of the defense to question the reality of the Holocaust story, to cross-examine Jewish prosecution witnesses, to consult with Eichmann in secrecy, to have the case heard by impartial judges, to contest testimony and evidence from the IMT, and the routine admission of hearsay evidence all ensured Eichmann's conviction. The result was an unjust verdict that created an inaccurate history of the "Holocaust." ✦

When American and British forces overran Germany in early 1945, they were followed by troops charged with finding any evidence of German war crimes. As such, one of the men they hoped could help them was Dr. Charles Larson, one of America's leading forensic pathologists (shown above). After examining more than 1,000 corpses, Dr. Larson disappointed his superiors by concluding that it was disease—chiefly typhus—that killed inmates in the camps. Not a single autopsy by any Allied doctor ever revealed poison in the tissues of any concentration camp inmates.

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34 *Eichmann Interrogated: Transcripts from the Archives of the Israeli Police*, New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Inc., 1983, p. 293

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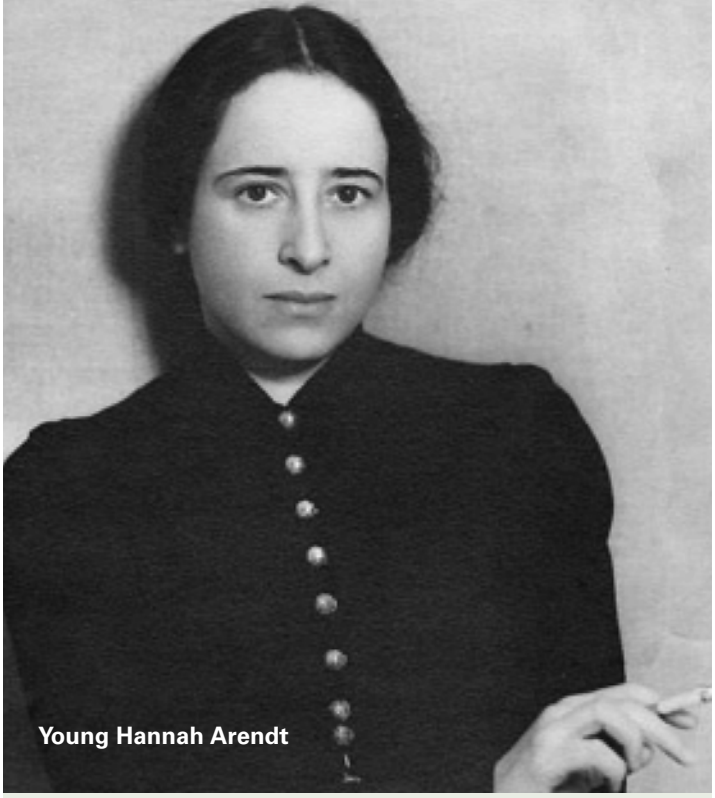
John Wear was born July 11, 1953 in Houston, Texas. John graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in May 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from University of Texas Law School in December 1977 and passed the Texas bar exam in February 1978. He has worked most of his career as a CPA. His longest and most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 for Lacerte Software, a tax software division of Intuit Corporation. Mr. Wear is also the author of the popular book *Germany's War: Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of WWII*. This book—softcover, 508 pages, #717, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.—can be purchased from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.



Young Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt Speaks

Johanna "Hannah" Arendt was a German-born political theorist and historian who never seemed quite comfortable in her Jewish skin. She was extremely proud of Germany and the German people. That changed, however, after the ascension of Adolf Hitler. Realizing she could never be integrated into German society, she fled Europe during the Third Reich era, eventually becoming an American citizen.

In 1961 while covering the show trial of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem, Arendt wrote to her former philosophy teacher Karl Jaspers, who she had studied under in Heidelberg. The letter, in the eyes of many, was downright "anti-Semitic." She wrote describing the stratification of the trial's jurists and the collection of gawkers that gathered outside the courtroom every day during the trial:

"On top, the judges, the best of German Jewry. Below them, the prosecuting attorneys, Galicians, but still Europeans. Everything is organized by a police force that gives me the creeps, speaks only Hebrew, and looks Arabic. Some downright brutal types among them. They would obey any order. And outside the doors, the oriental mob, as if one were in Istanbul or some other half-Asiatic country."

Though an avowed Zionist, much to her credit she supported the concept that Israel should be formed as an Arab-Jewish federated state in Palestine—one for Jews, Christians and Muslims. ✦

Uncensored WWII Books from TBR

The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto

By Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. German and English. Divided up into three sections—an executive summary, copies of the official combat reports and a photo record, the report contains fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict. Contains the original German pages alongside full English translations and all 70 photographs from the original report. Softcover, 232 pages, 8.5-by-11, #677, *$20.*

Germany Speaks: Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World—1938

By Joachim von Ribbentropp and 21 prominent state and party leaders. In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the German foreign office launched an unprecedented campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The high point of this effort was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading officials. Softcover, 236 pages, #724, *$15.*

My Revolutionary Life

The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Reich and his daring escape to Spain. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Translated, introduced and annotated by Arthur Kemp. Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan, head of the NSDAP's publishing house, the unedited manuscript was never published in Hitler's lifetime. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War

A leading American journalist, T. Lothrop Stoddard, was sent to report on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Stoddard was not unknown in Germany. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and provided the first—and possibly only—accurate, unbiased account of German racial policy ever written by a non-German writer. Softcover, 205 pages, #745, *$15.*

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Heinz interviewed Hitler's old school friends, army colleagues, landlords, his jailers and early party comrades to provide an unprecedented insight into the German leader's background and prewar policies. Softcover, contains all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

Following his capture by the Allies after his plane crashed in Scotland during a secret flight to offer peace, Germany's Rudolf Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 years until he died at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But all that has changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi gives us the entire story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress the publication of this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, rare photos, appendices, *$25.*

Hitler Democrat

By Gen. Leon Degrelle. In this amazing book, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Roehm, political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and much more. Includes large photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Lockhart plus a new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, #639, *$25.*

The Spoils of World War II: The American Military's Role in Stealing Europe's Treasures

The Reich armies protected everything from art treasures to porcelain, pottery, furniture and even Austria's prized Lippizaner stallions. But when the Reich fell, what happened to these priceless objects when the American troops located the vast storehouses of treasure, and what became of the possessions of the various private mansions and castles? Hardback, 238 pages, #697, *$22.*

The Ball Report: WWII Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove The Holocaust

By John C. Ball. By examining air reconnaissance photographs taken by the Allies of Auschwitz and other camps, the author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that: Allied air photos of Auschwitz show that there were no "gas chambers," no "burning pits," no "continuously smoking chimneys," no "Zyklon-B insertion holes" etc. This new edition also contains the 16-page "Ball Report." Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12.*

Guarding the Führer: Sepp Dietrich & Adolf Hitler

Dozens of attempts were made on the Fuehrer's life over the course of two decades, including a bomb explosion in his own headquarters—and yet, he survived them all. This is Blaine Taylor's story of how he did so, as told through the exciting sagas of Sepp Dietrich and his SS, as well as of German government security leader Johann Rattenhuber and his Reich Security Service. Hardback, 192 pages, #687, *$33.*

What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940

By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Including: "A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity," July 1940, by Adolf Hitler; Hitler's "Political Testament," April 1945; Hermann Goering's "Last Letter to Winston Churchill," Nuremberg, October 1946; and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries*: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War." Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers each and every time. Softcover, 93 pages, #693, *$10.*

The Brainwashing of the German Nation

By Udo Walendy. The author has been imprisoned because he refuses to parrot the official historical lies of the German and Allied governments. In this short book Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history, brainwashed by their conquerors. Softcover, 64 pages, #110, *$9.*

An Illustrated Guide to Hitler and the Third Reich

This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by Stephen Goodson. This pictorial guide with accompanying text gives readers insight into the real Hitler. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; his young adulthood; his service in WWI; his role in the formation of the NSDAP; his social and cultural achievements; his economic reforms; his political achievements; the WWII era and more. Softcover, 8.5-by-11, saddle-stitched, 40 pages, #528, *$15* .

Hitler's Table Talk

Compiled by Martin Bormann. This book consists of notes of the Fuehrer's casual lunch and dinnertime conversations with his close friends and colleagues assembled from the stenographic record ordered by his private secretary Martin Bormann. Edited for accuracy by Bormann, these discussions reveal Hitler's wartime thoughts on enemies, friends, religion, nature, science, technology and a host of other topics that reveal his astonishing intellect. Find out why many called him a genius. Softcover, 320 pages, 2 lbs., 8.5-by-11, #624, *$35.*

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs & Foreign Affairs

Liberal democracy's deadliest enemy, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian, national socialist state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race and commerce based on exchange of wares. Hitler tackled his nation's bankruptcy, massive unemployment, Communist subversion and foreign domination. His programs restored German prosperity in three years. Penetrating the shroud of vilification draping Hitler, the author draws on many sources to describe what Hitler did and why. Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15.*

From the Kaiserhof to the Reich Chancellery

Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels's diaries from 1932 to 1933 provide a first-hand chronicle of the tumultuous time that saw Adolf Hitler propelled from his headquarters at the Kaiserhof Hotel into the office of chancellor of Germany. High quality, B&W illustrated, softcover, 335 pages, 14 rare photos, #638, *$25.*

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War

For seven decades, the mainstream historical establishment has insisted that World War II was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book oft-persecuted German historian Udo Walendy debunks the myth of Germany's WWII guilt. Note that this book was banned by the German authorities but is now back in this new edition. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30.*

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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"Lost Kingdom" Found?

Researchers seeking to verify the presence of ancient Picts in the region of Galloway, Scotland, far south of their traditional strongholds in the north of that country, were surprised when their investigations of Pictish symbols carved into rock at Trusty's Hill Fort at Gatehouse of Fleet instead provided archeological evidence that Trusty's Hill may have been the royal capital of the 5th- to 6th-century British kingdom of Rheged. The location of Rheged's royal seat has been a matter of dispute for a long time, despite the kingdom's having been one of the most important in early medieval Britain. Rheged was at one time ruled by King Urien, the archenemy of the legendary King Arthur. Rheged outlasted Camelot by perhaps a century, however, until it was later absorbed by Northumberland. A new book due in July, by Ronan Toolis and Christopher Bowles entitled, *The Lost Dark Age Kingdom of Rheged*, describes the archeological discovery.

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Agatha Christie—Archeologist?

Agatha Christie (1890-1976) is well known to this day for her countless detective novels and other writings. What is not so widely known is that she was just as avid in supporting her second husband's professional career as an archeologist. According to grandson Mathew Prichard, Christie and spouse Max Mallowan would head off every winter for Iraq or Syria, returning only in May or June. Mallowan established his own reputation for his excavation of the ancient Assyrian city of Nimrud. Christie documented the progress of the work in photographs, kept accounts, and assisted with relations with laborers. She also helped clean, sort, and reassemble countless artifacts—even using her facial cream for restoring pieces of ivory. Christie and Mallowan would be appalled to see their life's work now. The U.S.- and Israeli-backed Islamic State terrorists have largely destroyed the 3,000-year-old city.

Pyramids in Virginia

They are not exactly Egyptian in style, but the Commonwealth of Virginia can lay claim to at least two pyramids of unusual construction. Richmond's famous Hollywood Cemetery, which is the final resting place of U.S. Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler, as well as Confederate President Jefferson Davis, is also the site of an imposing 90-ft.-high pyramid comprised of blocks of James River granite stacked without mortar. The 1869 pyramid took a year to build and is a memorial to the 18,000 Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery. The capstone was set by an imprisoned horse thief, who volunteered for the dangerous operation and may thereby have won an unofficial early release. The pyramid inspired a similar but smaller memorial near Fredericksburg, Va. The 23-ft.-high monument—which is no longer directly accessible, due to a busy nearby railway line—is likewise impressively built of granite blocks without mortar. Although called "Meade's Pyramid," after Union Gen. George Meade—who penetrated Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's lines at the location—in reality, it commemorates the massive 1862 Confederate victory at Fredericksburg.

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Anti-White Iconoclasm

The city council of Charlottesville, Va., has a hatred for history and has decided to dishonor one of Virginia's great deceased military leaders. The two white men, two white women and one black man voted 3-2 last February to remove the impressive equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee from the city park named in his honor, and to rename the park itself. So there are at least two self-hating whites on the council who concurred in this blatant anti-white racism. The council will waste $300,000 of the taxpayers' money to accomplish the nefarious deed but may soon find that no concession will ever satisfy the culture destroyers. The Orwellian Ministry of Truth is working overtime to eliminate every last vestige of white culture.

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They Were Soldiers

In 1965, a young lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Army, Hal Moore, led the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, into the Ia Drang Valley of Vietnam during what was then only the beginning of President Lyndon Johnson's massive build-up

of American troop presence in the Indochina conflict. Moore and Sgt. Maj. Basil Plumley (who retired as a command sergeant major and later died at 92 in 2012) led a few hundred men in a brutal and bloody, but ultimately successful battle against thousands of Communist Viet Cong soldiers, who left 600 dead on the field. Moore received the Distinguished Service Cross for valor, and one of the helicopter pilots, Capt. Bruce Crandall, received the Congressional Medal of Honor. The bravery of Moore's men was commemorated in both his own book and Mel Gibson's film *We Were Soldiers*. Retired Lt. Gen. Hal Moore passed away in February 2017 following a stroke, just a few days before his 95th birthday. He leaves a legacy of creative and successful command leadership, which is still used today by the Army to teach soldiers.

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Anti-Semitic German Toy?

Playmobil, a German toy manufacturer, began manufacturing a three-inch plastic figure of Martin Luther, the founder of the Protestant Reformation, back in 2015, in order to commemorate the 500th anniversary of that event this year. Last June, and with some 500,000 little Luthers already sold, retired Frankfurt University Professor Micha Brumlik complained that the children's toy is "anti-Jewish, if not even anti-Semitic." We don't know what the distinction is, but we do know he should stop whining about trivia. The origin of his kvetching is the fact that the toy Luther, modeled after the famous statue at Wittenberg, holds a Bible open to the pages between the Old and New Testaments. Brumlik alleges the word, "ENDE" ["end"], at the conclusion of the Old Testament, is a "rejection" of that part of the Bible and consequently comprises hatred toward Jews. He said no word about pulling down the similarly "offensive" original in Wittenberg, but the cultural communist nevertheless seems intent on imposing guilt for his own ridiculous misinterpretation of facts on the countless parents and children who love the toy.

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Hungary Accepts "Refugees"

The Eastern European nation of Hungary has been one of the few European Union countries refusing to let itself be overrun by Middle Eastern and African invaders—much to the anger of the cultural communists and international plutocrats, like George Soros. Recently, Prime Minister Viktor Orban accused Soros of undermining the Hungarian government. He has consistently defended the nation's sovereignty, as well, by repeatedly rejecting EU "immigration" quotas. But *Deutsche Welle* reported Orban had a change of heart in February about those seeking asylum. In his annual state-of-the-nation address, he declared, "Naturally, we will take in the real refugees. . . . The panicked German, Dutch, French and Italian politicians and journalists [and] Christians forced to leave their countries will find here the Europe they lost at home." Time to learn Hungarian.

A portion of one of the 10 pages of the Grolier Codex.

Fourth Maya Codex

In the 1960s, looters found seven Mayan items in a cave. Six were accepted quickly as authentic, but the last was disputed for decades: an illustrated Mayan manuscript. Professional prejudice created doubts, because archeological "experts" did not discover the codex. But now, a team of researchers led by Stephen Houston at Brown University has proven the work's authenticity, making it only the fourth—and oldest—Mayan codex ever found. Called the Grolier Codex, although it is again housed in Mexico, the anthropologists determined through radiocarbon testing that its amatl (fig tree) paper dates from the 13th century, prior to the three other known codices. The use of Maya blue and thin red sketch lines under the paintings was also convincing. Maya blue was not synthesized until the 1980s, and some of the deities depicted and other details were unknown to experts until well after the text was found. The 104-year calendar or almanac of the movements of the planet Venus is also not as stunning artistically, provoking researchers to theorize that it was used by a less literate audience than the other codices.

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America Awake!

While still a relatively small minority, a growing number of white Americans and Europeans appear to be awakening to the threat of their own racial and cultural extermination posed by the Judaic-sponsored invasions and uprisings of other races. When, earlier this year, Negro students at Cypress Ranch High School in Texas showed upraised clenched fists during a class photograph—the communist "black power" salute employed by mass murderers Nelson and Winnie Mandela in South Africa to symbolize "Kill Whitey"—as many as 70 white students responded in protest with the Roman outstretched-arm salute popular among National Socialists and fascists. While not a single word of criticism was uttered against the anti-white racists, international criticism was leveled against the nonviolent reaction of the Caucasian students. In a blatant double standard, the self-hating white principal disciplined only the white students.

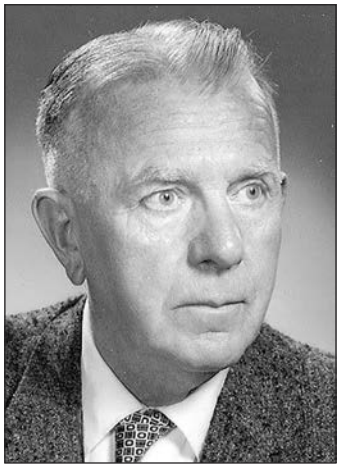
SHOOTING FOR THE STARS:
HITLER'S DREAM OF SPACE TRAVEL
A REVIEW OF THE THIRD REICH'S OUTER SPACE PROGRAM

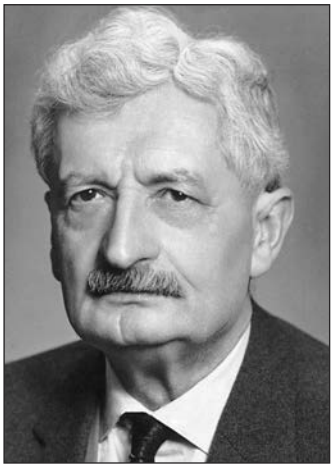
The scientists and engineers of the Third Reich produced an impressive array of cutting-edge innovations, many of them of necessity war related. A partial list includes transistors and semiconductors, jet planes, guided (cruise) missiles, long-range (ICBM) rockets, submarine-launched missiles, stealth aircraft, pilot ejector seats, helicopters, laser weapons, TV-guided bombs, vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) planes, heat-seeking missiles, flying wing aircraft, submarine snorkels, surface-to-air (SAM) missiles, jet-powered backpacks, synthetic fuels, night vision devices and the tape recorder. A few maverick researchers (this TBR writer included) would add another surprising and seldom-discussed area of development to this list: space travel.

By Philip Rife

Several aspects of German World War II scientific research clearly had implications for space travel. For example, the Dachau concentration camp was the site of research in which inmates were test subjects in a chamber designed to simulate altitudes in excess of 66,000 feet—far higher than any conventional airplane could operate. The doctor who conducted the tests, Siegfried Ruff, was charged at the Nuremberg trials but acquitted. The findings of his research were acquired by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Prof. Hubertus Strughold conducted space medicine research at a former sanitarium in Lower Silesia (Poland) using concentration camp inmates as subjects in a vacuum chamber designed to study the effects of high altitudes. He specifically stated the purpose was to develop crew quarters for spacecraft. Strughold came to the U.S. as part of Operation Paperclip and designed spacesuits for NASA. He's known today as "the father of space medicine."





HUBERT STRUGHOLD **HERMANN OBERTH**
German scientists helped advance U.S. space program.

A 1998 obituary of Dr. Fritz Huber described him as a NASA engineer "who developed a way to simulate the gravity-free environment of space in the training of Apollo astronauts by flying a plane in a rollercoaster pattern."[1] One cannot help but wonder if this idea originally occurred to him while he was working for the German aeronautical firm Junkers during World War II.

Long before going to work for NASA, German rocket pioneer Hermann Oberth served as his own test subject when he investigated the mental effects of weightlessness by using drugs and immersion in a swimming pool with an air hose to "measure the impact of weightlessness to be expected in space travel." Said Oberth: "I could extend the psychological experience of weightlessness for hours."[2] In 1947, a German scientist brought to this country in Operation Paperclip said he had been in charge of a super-

The Ghost Rocket Enigma

On July 19, 1946, a so-called "ghost rocket" was seen crashing into Lake Kolmjarv, Sweden, near the home of air force officer Karl-Gosta Bartoll, who is shown trying to find traces of the object he said entered the lake. But this was not the only ghost rocket sighting in Scandinavia at the time. Swedish AMES 66 Mk III radar operators were able to track an estimated 200 of the reported 2,000 sightings from Sweden and Finland. At the time, the ghost rockets were dismissed as Soviet tests of captured Nazi V-1 and V-2 rockets, possibly even V-3 rockets, launched from a captured German rocket facility. Some believed the ghost rockets might even be some kind of advanced cruise missile, which German scientists were known to have begun developing, but no Allied nation admitted to having acquired such technology. A U.S. Air Force top-secret document, declassified in 1997, detailed the interest American intelligence showed in the ghost rockets. (See item on page 69 for more.)

sonic wind tunnel located in the Bavarian Alps. Plans called for it to simulate speeds of up to 8,000 miles per hour—many times faster than any jet. He also claimed to have been part of a team tasked by Adolf Hitler to study the feasibility of a space station orbiting the Earth that could serve as a refueling stop for interplanetary rockets.

HITLER'S EXTRATERRESTRIAL VISION

Nor was this the only indication of Hitler's personal interest in space travel. A 1946 report on Third Reich technology prepared by the British war office concluded that "Hitler wanted the Moon."[3]

Then there's this remarkable letter to a newspaper in Bogota, Colombia in 1948:

> During most of the war, I was in Europe. On January 12, 1945, I received a visit from a German agent. He hinted at the possibility of a German defeat and [asked me] to think of the most suitable spot in South America as a refuge for Hitler and a group of German scientists and officers in case [they] should find it necessary to 'disappear from the world scene.' I recommended my property, [but] Hitler decided not to hide on my property.
>
> Hitler, [Martin] Bormann [and] two German physicists carried with them secret plans for the V-3 sky rocket bomb, *interplanetary sky rockets* [emphasis added] and the complete record of German nuclear investigation.[4]

In fact, a number of space travel-related projects that would have required Hitler's approval were on the drawing board or in various stages of development when the war ended.

SANGER BOMBER

The swept-wing, streamlined Silber Vogel (Silver Bird) was a hypersonic, suborbital rocket-propelled bomber conceived by Dr. Eugen Sanger. Because it was intended to attack the U.S., it's sometimes called the Amerika bomber. Launched from a nearly two-mile-long track

by a rocket-powered sled, its liquid-fueled rocket engines would produce a velocity of 10,000 feet per second and an incredible top flight speed of 13,724 miles per hour. The Sanger bomber was designed to carry a pilot and a single 8,000-pound bomb. Its maximum operating altitude has been reported as anywhere between 90 and several hundred miles. At such heights, any bomb dropped would be traveling at meteoric speed when it reached its target and produce catastrophic damage. When returning from a mission, it was designed to skip through the atmosphere like a stone thrown across water as it gradually descended for a conventional landing. It was to be equipped with a heat-dissipating undersurface that anticipated a similar feature of America's space shuttles by three decades.

Development of the Sanger bomber was put on hold after Germany went to war with the Soviet Union in 1941 and German aircraft production was concentrated on turning out as many proven conventional planes as possible. It was resumed in 1944, but was still in the engine testing stage when the war ended. The Russians acquired plans for the Sanger bomber and tried unsuccessfully to build their own version powered by ramjet engines. In 1947, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin dispatched his son to recruit or kidnap Sanger in Paris, but the caper came to naught.

FLYING WING

The Horten Ho 229 was an all-wing, boomerang-shaped jet fighter with no tail or fuselage designed by brothers Reimar and Walter Horten. Its limited silhouette made it the world's first stealth (radar invisible) plane.

When the first Ho 229 was successfully flown on February 2, 1945, the Horten brothers were already working on a supersonic version of their creation. The latter prototype was destroyed by Allied troops after they captured the factory where it was being assembled.

According to a 2016 report by the British Broadcasting Corporation:

"It was so far ahead of its time that its aerodynamic secrets are still not completely understood. There's a chief scientist at NASA working to discover just how its creators managed to overcome the considerable aerodynamic challenges that should have made it un-flyable."[5]

The BBC's description of the Horten flying wing as "more spaceship than aircraft" may soon be proven as fact. NASA is currently working on a Horten-inspired flying wing design for an airborne Mars explorer.

SKY MIRROR

Future NASA luminary Hermann Oberth drafted plans to place a huge orbiting mirror in space that would focus the Sun's rays to cause destruction on chosen areas of the Earth's surface. The plans were immediately flown to Washington when they were found by U.S. Army troops in Germany. (An understandable move since the war in the Pacific was still ongoing and the Germans shared other fruits of their technology like jet fighters and an infra-red fuse for atomic bombs with their Japanese ally.)

Details of Oberth's orbiting mirror were reported in a 1945 issue of *Life* magazine (citing U.S. Army sources):

> The mirror would be built by ferrying prefabricated sections into space one by one. Holes in the mirror [would] accept incoming rockets. Inside the docking hole are airlocks for the passage of crewmembers and supplies. Pumpkin plants, grown under fluorescent lighting, generate oxygen, while electricity is produced by dynamos powered by solar-generated steam. The altitude of the mirror is controlled by small rockets. The whole assembly orbits at 5,100 miles.[6]

Oberth also proposed placing a wheel-shaped space station in orbit that would provide a platform for launching weapons at targets on Earth. Another German scientist said plans were in the works for space vehicles powered by solar energy.

DUAL-PURPOSE ROCKETS

Like today, any object destined for space travel would require a powerful rocket to launch it beyond the Earth's atmosphere. Writing after the war, the commander of the rocket research facility at Pennemunde, Gen. Walter Dornberger, described the first successful launch of an A-9 rocket (a larger cousin of the V-2): "On January 24 [1945], we had our first success. The rocket, climbing vertically, reached a peak height of nearly 80 kilometers [50 miles] at a maximum speed of 4,300 kilometers per hour [2,700 miles per hour]."[7] (Directed on a more horizontal trajectory at a target on Earth, such a rocket would probably have sufficient range to reach the continental U.S.)

For whatever reason, Dornberger may not have been telling the whole story. According to a pair of researchers, an even larger version of this rocket was produced late in the war: "Four rockets are said to have been launched from Peenemunde just before the rocket center was captured by Russian soldiers. Three were fired into the Atlantic Ocean, and one was sent into orbit or into outer space for unknown reasons."[8]

Dornberger was clearly aware of the extraterrestrial potential for German rocketry, having proclaimed the following on the occasion of the first successful V-2 launch at Peenemunde: "This third day of October 1942 is the first of a new era in transportation, that of space travel."[9]

In addition, there's a photograph showing what appears to be a large German rocket with smaller booster rockets attached to its sides at Peenemunde. If so, it would foreshadow the method used to place America's space shuttles into orbit decades later.

During the war, the Germans used land-based V-2s to

successfully attack London and other Allied targets in Europe. The U.S. homeland narrowly escaped being added to the V-2 target list, because the Germans were close to deploying submarine-launched V-2s when the war ended. According to one foreign technology expert in the Pentagon: "Had the Germans been able to hide even a small [U-boat] flotilla off the American East Coast, [they] could have bombed out much of downtown Washington in a matter of hours."[10]

DISK-SHAPED CRAFT

In 1952, a Swedish newspaper reported that a team of German scientists developed a disk-shaped "spaceship" at Peenemunde. They were said to have flown a six-meter-diameter (approximately 20-foot) test model in April of 1944, and were working on a 42-meter (approximately 140-foot) version when the war ended. Even if such a vehicle reached outer space with an assist from disposable strap-on booster rockets, its activity once there would be severely limited by the use of conventional fuel. The newspaper speculated that the designers may have planned to use atomic energy.

Unlike the Allies, whose atomic efforts were limited to bomb making, the Germans had plans for both atomic-powered submarines and airplanes. An atomic engine prototype that would propel planes at a speed of 1,250 miles per hour was intentionally destroyed at a Mecklenburg manufacturing plant in 1945 to keep it from falling into Allied hands.

An even larger disk-shaped craft intended for use in space travel was also in the works. The 120-meter-diameter (approximately 400-foot) Haunebu-4 was reportedly scheduled to go into production in 1946.

[For the story of revolutionary German aircraft, see "Those Daring Young Nazis and Their Flying Machines" in the January/February 2008 issue and "The Nazis' Big Apple A-Bomb" from the March/April 2013 issue.—Ed.]

CYLINDRICAL CRAFT

Despite heavy wartime demands on its resources, the Third Reich evidently managed to get at least one other space-related project into production by 1945. (As in the case of rockets, the flying wing and disk-shaped craft, it's possible that a more immediate military role was envisioned as well).

A veteran of U.S. Army counterintelligence later described a strange craft he said he observed close up at a facility located in the Harz Mountains of central Germany:

> It was a large, cylindrical-shaped metallic craft resting on two long, wide skids. It was painted a gray-green color and did not have any markings or German insignia whatsoever. I gathered that it was partially assembled, and when the U.S. Army was drawing near, the

DESTINATION . . . EARTH?

Adolf Hitler's belief in the feasibility of interplanetary travel may have been based in part on knowledge that our own planet had apparently been the destination of such trips previously.

In 1937, a German archeological expedition was reportedly in eastern Turkey searching for the remains of Noah's Ark when local residents told them about another curiosity in the area. The locals said that many years ago, a strange shiny "house" had fallen from the sky with a deafening noise. A villager who approached the downed object said it "sang," was warm to the touch and emitted a noxious odor. When the archeologists reported the tale to Berlin, a team was dispatched to try to locate and recover the object, which they succeeded in doing. It was described as a disk-shaped craft approximately 80 feet in diameter and 26 feet thick. The recovery team could find no means of entering the strange object, but scientists back in Germany may have had better luck. It was allegedly transported to a converted salt mine near Munich in late 1938.[1]

A dome-shaped craft of presumably extraterrestrial origin is said to have crashed near Hirschberg, Germany (now Czernica, Poland) in the summer of 1937 and was recovered largely intact. Hitler is supposed to have personally inspected the 25-foot-diameter object and its deceased crew of three small (approximately three-foot-tall) humanoids, allegedly with oversized, pear-shaped heads, gray skin, four-fingered hands and large dark, slanted eyes. It was a dull gray color with six illuminated portholes, 12 lights on its outer edge and an insignia resembling the letter "T."

Another disk-shaped object reportedly crash-landed in the Black Forest near the German city of Freiburg in 1936. When studied at Wewelsburg Castle, it was found to contain anti-gravity technology unlike anything known on Earth then or now.

In addition, Hitler was likely informed about a crashed extraterrestrial craft allegedly recovered near Milan, Italy in 1933 by his friend and ally, Benito Mussolini. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Rife, Philip L., *It Didn't Start with Roswell: 50 Years of Amazing UFO Crashes, Close Encounters and Coverups.*

Germans hastily removed the propulsion system and other sensitive items. The propulsion system had been located in the belly of the craft. You could see where it had been removed.

The bottom of the craft was somewhat flattened, and the top was rounded. The nose of the craft was rounded. There were round porthole windows on each side. The outside of the craft was smooth with riveted joints.

I went all through the thing, and I noticed that one of the two front windows had been broken out. They appeared to be made of very thick glass. Several of the gauges were missing from the control panel.

It was larger than any World War II submarine. I will estimate that it was several hundred feet long, maybe 30 feet high and perhaps 20 feet across the top.

We were told that the Germans designed it to go to the Moon, and that they had flown all of the operational craft which had been kept at the plant to South America and Africa.[11]

(The absence of any photos or newsreel footage of this remarkable craft suggests a desire on the part of its captors to keep the technology secret).

MORE SPACE AGE SPOILS

After Germany's surrender, competition among the individual Allies for captured V-2 rockets was fierce. In one of the first acts of the Cold War, American troops spirited a large number of them out of the Soviet zone of occupation before the Red Army arrived. On another occasion, the British dispatched a Royal Navy cruiser to overtake a U.S. Navy cargo ship and demand a share of the rockets being transported back to America. (They got them after some high-level negotiations.)

The U.S. space program essentially began with the launching of captured V-2s at White Sands, New Mexico. Noted one prominent British space historian: "Both the Americans and the Soviets took the V-2s to bits to decipher their workings. The Soviets completely recreated a V-2, and the Americans took them over to America to launch and carry out some of the first upper atmosphere experiments."[12]

This country's fledgling space program had a distinctly German face for years. The Saturn V rocket used in Amer-

December 16, 1957: Bob Hope (center) gives actress Jayne Mansfield a lift as five USO troupers prepare to leave for overseas performances for the military. Johnny Grant (left), Hedda Hopper and Roscoe Ates (far right) look on. Hope admitted what many already knew at the time: the Soviet and American space programs had been dramatically advanced by Third Reich technological advances. STEVE FONTANINI / LA TIMES

ica's historic 1969 Apollo "Moon landing" mission was designed by another Operation Paperclip alumnus, famous NASA pioneer Wernher von Braun. It was the fulfillment of a multi-stage rocket project he proposed for carrying a three-man crew to the Moon when he worked for the Third Reich.

The number of German experts "invited" to the Soviet Union after World War II is believed to have been around 5,000—far exceeding the 3,000 who found employment in the U.S. under Operation Paperclip. (Unlike their compatriots recruited by the U.S., these German experts were not always there voluntarily.) In their internal documents, the Russians referred to their colony of "ex-National Socialist" scientists as "Little Germany." A key part of the Germans' job was to train their Soviet successors.

The dependence of both the American and Soviet space programs on German expertise was so widely recognized that when the Russians beat the U.S. into space with their Earth-orbiting *Sputnik* satellite in 1957, Bob Hope offered this explanation in one of his TV comedy monologues: "Their German scientists are just smarter than our German scientists."[13]

When the U.S. launched its own Earth-orbiting Explorer satellite a little less than four months later (using a descendent of the V-2 rocket), a French humorist joked that the two competing satellites could greet each other with a friendly, *Guten Tag* ("Good day," in German), if they crossed paths in space.

Considering Hitler's documented interest in space travel, the Third Reich's proven preeminence in long-range rocketry and the large role played by captured German experts in both the American and Soviet space programs, it is probably safe to say that had the war not intervened, the first flag planted on the Moon would in all likelihood have featured a swastika. ✦

ENDNOTES:

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3 Farrell, Joseph P., *The SS Brotherhood of the Bell: Nasa's Nazis, JFK and Majic-12*, 450 pages, Adventures Unlimited Press; 9th edition (August 15, 2006).

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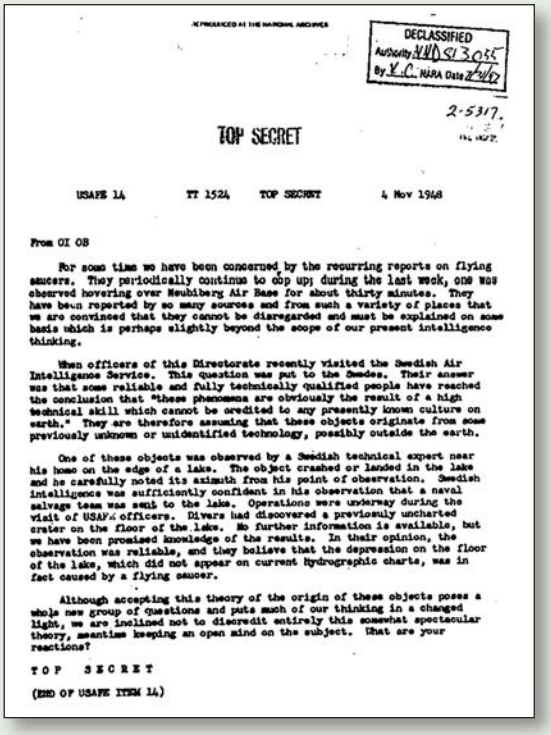

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TOP SECRET

USAFE 14 TT 1524 TOP SECRET 4 Nov 1948

From OI OB

For some time we have been concerned by the recurring reports on flying saucers. They periodically continue to pop up during the last week, one was observed hovering over Neubiberg Air Base for about thirty minutes. They have been reported by so many sources and from such a variety of places that we are convinced that they cannot be disregarded and must be explained on some basis which is perhaps slightly beyond the scope of our present intelligence thinking.

When officers of this Directorate recently visited the Swedish Air Intelligence Service. This question was put to the Swedes. Their answer was that some reliable and fully technically qualified people have reached the conclusion that "these phenomena are obviously the result of a high technical skill which cannot be credited to any presently known culture on earth." They are therefore assuming that these objects originate from some previously unknown or unidentified technology, possibly outside the earth.

One of these objects was observed by a Swedish technical expert near his home on the edge of a lake. The object crashed or landed in the lake and he carefully noted its azimuth from his point of observation. Swedish intelligence was sufficiently confident in his observation that a naval salvage team was sent to the lake. Operations were underway during the visit of USAFE officers. Divers had discovered a previously uncharted crater on the floor of the lake. No further information is available, but we have been promised knowledge of the results. In their opinion, the observation was reliable, and they believe that the depression on the floor of the lake, which did not appear on current Hydrographic charts, was in fact caused by a flying saucer.

Although accepting this theory of the origin of these objects poses a whole new group of questions and puts much of our thinking in a changed light, we are inclined not to discredit entirely this somewhat spectacular theory, meantime keeping an open mind on the subject. What are your reactions?

TOP SECRET

(END OF USAFE ITEM 14)

A Shocking Admission?

This once-secret U.S. Air Force report regarding strange objects being seen over Swedish skies in 1944 was declassified and released in 1997. (Report is shown above.) Pertinent portions are reproduced here:

"For some time we have been concerned about the recurring reports on flying saucers. They periodically continue to pop up during the last week. . . . [O]ne was observed hovering over Neubiberg Air Base for about 30 minutes. They have been reported by so many sources and from such a variety of places that we are convinced they cannot be disregarded and must be explained on some basis which is perhaps slightly beyond the scope of our present intelligence thinking. . . .

"One of these objects was observed by a Swedish technical expert near his home on the edge of a lake. Divers had discovered a previously uncharted crater on the floor of the lake. . . . [They] believe that the depression on the floor of the lake, which did not appear on current hydrographic charts, was in fact caused by a flying saucer. . . .

"[W]e are inclined not to discredit entirely this somewhat spectacular theory, meantime keeping an open mind on the subject. . . ."

Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*

'Foo Fighters'

Unsolved Questions Regarding Possible Advanced Aircraft

What are "foo fighters"? In the late stages of World War II, pilots of both sides reported seeing strange unidentified flying objects, which became known, at least to American pilots, as foo fighters. Cartoonist Bill Holman coined the word "foo" for his Smokey Stover comic strip and books—possibly derived from *feu*, French for fire. Pilots of both sides thought these strange flying objects were a secret weapon of the other side, and perhaps they were. What follows is a brief synopsis of the "foo fighter" phenomenon, which the author believes was caused by both a natural occurrence called ball lightning and the manmade phenomenon called plasmoidals. He also believes the Germans had a go at creating flying plasmoidals using the technology of the Serbian-American scientist Nikola Tesla with whom they had a relationship since World War I.

By Harry Cooper

In the early post-World War II years, the press, whether tabloids or quality papers, printed several similar-sounding articles on an alleged secret German weapon, a so-called "flying disk" which, by the end of WWII, was said to have reached the prototype stage after a series of tests. In the article "Is There a German Flying Disk?" published in 1975, the author tried to dismiss this theory as science fiction. But, obviously, this topic still persists.

Only recently, a former pupil of pilot training school C 14 announced that he had actually seen one of these mysterious flying objects when participating in a course at Prag-Gbell aerodrome (formerly called Praha-Kbely), in 1943.

In contrast to the previously vague reports by the press, the aforesaid pilot is able to name various trainee pilots of his course along with their instructors who perhaps might have also viewed the event, as our witness was not the only one to see the machine. Here is his report:

> Place of observation—Pilot training school C 14 at the airfield Prag-Gbell.
>
> Time of observation—August or September, 1943, probably on a Sunday (as I recall that there has not been any flying).
>
> The weather—warm, sunny, dry
>
> The observation—Together with several colleagues I was on the airfield standing next to the building where our course took place.
>
> Distance to the maintenance area - approximately 200 meters. In the hangar a flying object, a disk with a diameter of 5 to 6 meters, was standing on its four high legs.
>
> Its height—tall as a man.
>
> Thickness of the disk: approximately 30 to 40 cm. Its rim was fan-shaped, perhaps they were square openings. The upper part of the fuselage (approximately one third of its total height) flared in flush with the disk, the bottom section was bulgy.
>
> Together with my friends, I eyewitnessed the machine being pushed onto the apron in front of the hall. Then we heard a loud crackling (a sound comparable to an old motorbike starting) and observed how the outer rim of the disk started to turn. The machine moved to the SE end of the airfield and took off, flying at a height of 1 meter. After 300 meters it touched down again. The landing was pretty rough. While several ground crew members pushed the machine back into the hangar, we were told to leave the airfield. Later, it was reported that the 'thing' had flown again, then reaching the other

end of the airfield. According to entries in my logbook, signed by someone called Bohme, the personnel of FFS C 14 at that time consisted of group flying instructor Ofw Michelsen, supported by the flying instructors Uffz Kohl and Buhler. Trainee pilots were: Ogfr Klassmann, Klavier, Mullers, Pfaffle, Schenk, Seifert, Seibert, Squaar, Stahn, Weinberger, Zoberle . . . Gfr Hering, Koza, Sitzwohl, Voss and Waluda.

So far the observer's report. On the ground plan of Prag-Gbell airfield, featuring only the main buildings, the saucer's flight path and the observer's location are marked. The rough drawing of the mysterious flying object is based both on its description and the alterations proposed. The machine described by our witness is much smaller than the gigantic flying saucer attributed to Hebermohl, Miethe and Bellonzo—they name diameters of 14.4, 16, 42, 52 and even 75 meters. According to the characterization of the engine sounds, it must have been fitted with a much smaller power plant. Certainly, readers may now ask why this event has only been revealed 45 years later by the former pilot—but he might have had quite plausible reasons for his proceedings. Here is his report:

Ball Lightning External to Aircraft

"X1. General observations: There are three kinds of lights called foo fighters, according to Lt. Donald Meiers:

"#1 One is a red ball which appears off our wing tips and flies along with us.

"#2 is a vertical row of three balls of fire, flying in front of us.

"#3 is a group of about 15 lights which appear in the distance, like a Christmas tree up in the air, and flicker on and off.

"X2. May 15, 1970 - An aircraft 150 miles east of St. Louis, Missouri, in a thunderstorm at (what seemed) the moment of maximum turbulence and electrical discharge, while the aircraft was still descending through the storm, a sequence of events took place as listed below, though not necessarily in chronological order:

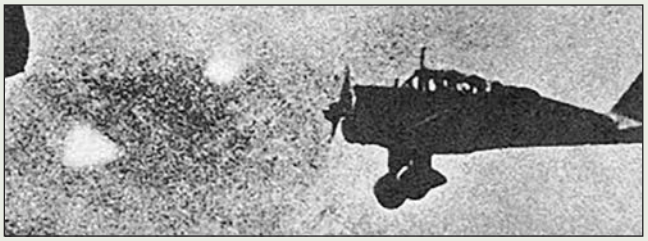
"The turbulence ceased altogether;

"The surrounding electrical discharges (glows) totally ceased;

"The wings stopped buckling altogether;

"A white glowing sphere (ball lightning??) appeared on the port wing tip. I do not know if it was actually touching the wing. Its diameter was less than 1 meter and more than 10 cm. Its boundary was fuzzy and not distinct.

"There was a soft pop.



The Foo Fighters of WWII

The term "foo fighter" was used by Allied aircraft pilots in World War II to describe various UFOs or mysterious aerial phenomena seen in the skies over both the European and Pacific theaters of operations, almost always tailing or shadowing their aircraft. Above are several photos that allegedly show foo fighters during World War II. We cannot tell if they have been photomanipulated or what they actually show. Perhaps they are the legendary "will-o'-the-wisps" of ancient folklore—or something else?

On November 7, 1944, the Associated Press in Paris released this statement concerning an interview with Lt. Col. Obie Johnson of the 422nd NFS (Night Flying Squadron) published in *The Day*, New London, Connecticut: "The Germans are using jet and rocket propelled planes and various other 'newfangled' gadgets against Allied night fighters, Lt. Col. Johnson, Natchitoches, La., commander of a P-61 Black Widow group, said today. 'In recent nights we've counted 15 to 20 jet planes,' Johnson said. 'They sometimes fly in formations of four, but more often they fly alone.'"

"The ball lightning (??) vanished.

"X3. No date or place is given. A further important observation was of a 20-cm ball, which appeared at a height of about 50 cm over the training edge of the main plane of an aircraft in flight. It moved parallel to the line of the main plane before being cast off the end and was not blown off, in spite of considerable air speed.

"X4. April 23, 1964. An aircraft over Bedford, England. A loud bang and a whitish-blue flash of light. A ball of blue light the size of a football appeared on the starboard wing tip. It vanished in two seconds.

"X5. No date or place given. In the second case, a bright ball appeared on the top surface of the wing outside the aircraft, made rapid movements to and fro for an appreciable length of time and then disappeared. It seemed quite unaffected by the air passing through it at 250 mph, which does not accord very well with the theory that the balls may be composed of vaporized metal.

"X6. No date or place given. Describing the types of St. Elmo's Fire—the 'small bal' formation varies in sizes from two inches to a foot and a half in diameter, and generally 'rolls around' the aircraft apparently unaffected by the movement of the aircraft. On one occasion a small ball (about six inches in diameter) of yellowish white lightning formed on the left tiptank in an F-94B then rolled casually across the wing, up over the canopy, across the right wing to the tiptank and then commenced a return, which was not noted by the pilot but was by the observer who also noted that it disappeared as spontaneously as it had appeared.

"Sometimes the balls are blue, blue-green, or white though it appears to favor the blue-green and yellow-white.

"X7. General observations: Mysterious balls of fire follow Allied planes closely. No explosive or incendiary effects are noted.

"X8. General observations: The same sort of fireballs followed aircraft in both the European and Pacific theaters. B-29 pilots said they stayed about 500 yards off, were about three feet in diameter, had a phosphorescent glow, and could not usually be shaken off by maneuvering or flying into clouds. This report states that radar did not detect the foo fighters." ✦

Harry Cooper is the founder and editor of KTB Magazine and the president of Sharkhunters International. Sharkhunters is the world's only multinational submarine/aviation history group. You can find out more about Cooper and his organization at Sharkhunters.com.

Secret Weapon Resembles Yule Decoration

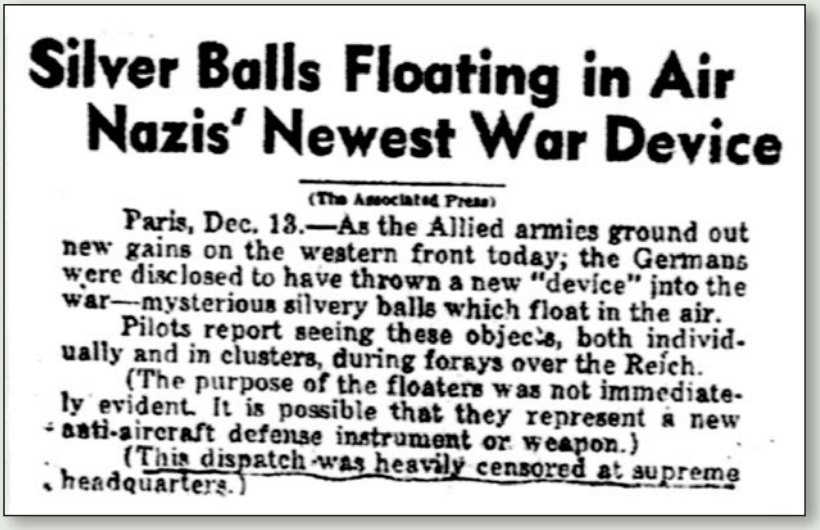
PARIS (INS)—The Germans on the western front have produced a "secret" weapon in keeping with the Christmas season, it was disclosed officially Wednesday.

The new device, apparently an air defense weapon, resembles the huge glass balls which adorn Christmas trees.

They hang in the air sometimes singly, sometimes in clusters. They are colored silver and other shades and are apparently transparent.

No information was available as to what holds them up like stars in the sky, what is in them, or to their purpose.

Lately, they have been seen several times floating over German territory.



Silver Balls Floating in Air Nazis' Newest War Device

(The Associated Press)

Paris, Dec. 13.—As the Allied armies ground out new gains on the western front today; the Germans were disclosed to have thrown a new "device" into the war—mysterious silvery balls which float in the air.

Pilots report seeing these objects, both individually and in clusters, during forays over the Reich.

(The purpose of the floaters was not immediately evident. It is possible that they represent a new anti-aircraft defense instrument or weapon.)

(This dispatch was heavily censored at supreme headquarters.)

Multiple U.S. newspapers reported from Supreme Allied headquarters in Paris in mid-December 1944 slightly different versions of the same story, saying that silvery balls, sometimes singly and sometimes in clusters, were being seen around U.S. military aircraft over German skies. The story alleged that the objects were some kind of advanced German anti-aircraft weapons. U.S. intelligence services may have been planting disinformation in media outlets across the world to further hype the German threat, or they may have actually believed that the "foo fighters" really were a kind of Nazi weapon.

ULTRA-RARE BOOKS FROM POISONED PEN PUBLISHING

Der Untermensch / The Underman

A superb-quality digital copy taken from the original:. Contains the full original German combined with the first fully professional completely accurate and complete English translation. *Der Untermensch* ("The Underman") is the Third Reich's most famous, misquoted, and misrepresented publication. First issued in 1942 by the SS head office under the orders of Himmler, *The Underman* has ever since been portrayed as "anti-Slavic," "anti-Russian" and "anti-Jewish." The first two claims are the product of postwar propaganda, reliant on the fact that almost no one would have the chance to read the publication as, after the war, the Allied occupying powers in Germany ordered all copies of the publication seized and burned. WARNING: Does contain some blatantly anti-Semitic screeds. Softcover, 110 pages, **$15**.

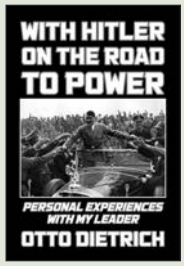
The Program of the Party of Hitler

The Program of the Party of Hitler, the National Socialist German Workers' Party and Its General Conceptions. By Gottfried Feder. Translated by E.T.C. Dugdale. Written by one of the original founding members of the NSDAP, this booklet was the primary political document that underpinned the ideology and ideas of the future Nazi Party. Dealing with every conceivable topic—foreign policy, internal policy, property, usury, economics, race, religion, culture, agriculture, citizenship, the military, and much more—this far-reaching document provides a sweeping and comprehensive look into the dramatic worldview of National Socialism. Softcover, 78 Pages, **$13**.

The Racial Elements of European History

By Hans F.K. Günther. This long-suppressed work by one of Germany's foremost racial thinkers was first published in English in 1927. The author, an unabashed Nordicist, provides a remarkable oversight of the concept of race, defines five different European races and discusses their physical and mental characteristics. This is a fascinating historical document and provides a remarkable insight into pre-World War II German racial thought. Over 300 illustrations and maps highlight racial types and historical events. Softcover, 241 pages, **$22**.

With Hitler on the Road to Power



By Otto Dietrich. Subtitled "Personal Experiences with my Leader," this work, written by Adolf Hitler's chief of press in 1934, details the three tumultuous election campaign years from 1930 through to the coming to power of the NSDAP in January 1933. The author formed part of Hitler's inner circle and campaign staff during this period—which included six full elections in two-and-a-half years—and later went on to become the chancellor's press officer. Softcover, 106 pages, **$15**.

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A Sage for the Age: Anthony Sutton

ANTHONY SUTTON
Exposed the machinations of the global elite in many of the 25 books he wrote during his lifetime. Even today, Sutton is looked upon by truthseekers as one of the most important researchers in their "pantheon."

By Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst

This writer respects men who do serious, independent and fearless research on subjects of vital importance. Prof. Anthony Sutton (1925-2002) was such a man. His work helped me appreciate what really goes on in the world. As the author of an astounding 25 research books on the machinations of the military-industrial-banking complex—the secret and not-so-secret ruling elite—he was both loved and hated. British by birth and education, he divided his time between the United States, continental Europe and Britain. He had many very important sources in the news business, and rather impressive academic credentials. He received his Doctor of Science degree (D.Sc.) from the University of Southampton, England. He also studied at the universities of London, Goettingen (Germany), and California. He was an economics professor at California State University at Los Angeles and a research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. Sutton also contributed articles to *Human Events*, *The Review of the News*, *Triumph*, *Ordnance*, *The National Review* and many other journals.

Sutton certainly got under the skins of big business and academia. Sutton's trilogy, *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development* (published from 1969 to 1973), exposed how U.S. industrialists worked hand-in-glove with the Soviets to build up their industrial capacity from 1917 to 1965. In *The Best Enemy Money Can Buy* (1986), Sutton revealed how the Soviet technological and manufacturing base was engaged in supplying North Korea (and later North Vietnam) the weapons needed to kill American soldiers. He wrote:

> In Korea we have direct killing of Americans with Soviet weapons. The U.S. casualty roll in the Korean War was 33,730 killed and 103,284 wounded. . . . The 130,000-man North Korean army, which crossed the South Korean border in June 1950, was trained, supported, and equipped by the Soviet Union, and in-

cluded a brigade of Soviet T-34 medium tanks (with U.S. Christie suspensions). The artillery tractors were direct metric copies of Caterpillar tractors. The trucks came from the Henry Ford-Gorki plant [and] the ZiL plant [with A.J. Brandt Co.]. The North Korean air force has 180 Yak planes built in plants with U.S. Lend-Lease equipment. These Yaks were later replaced by MiG-15s powered by Russian copies of Rolls-Royce jet engines sold to the Soviet Union in 1947.

The preponderance of the materiel was built by American firms with household names and paid for by U.S. and other Western taxpayers. In *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development*, Sutton explained:

> [I]ndustry [of the USSR] had the services of International General Electric (in two agreements), the Cooper Engineering Company and RCA for the construction of long-range powerful radio stations. The Stuart, James and Cooke Inc. contracts with various coal and mining trusts were supplemented by specialized assistance contracts, such as the Oglebay, Norton Company aid agreement for the iron ore mines and the Southwestern Engineering agreement in the nonferrous industries. The chemical industry turned to Du Pont and Nitrogen Engineering for synthetic nitrogen, ammonia and nitric acid technology; to Westvaco for chlorine; and to H. Gibbs to supplement I.G. Farben aid in the Aniline Dye Trust. This was supplemented by more specialized agreements from other countries: ball bearings from Sweden and Italy; plastics, artificial silk, and aircraft from France; and turbines and electrical industry technology from the United Kingdom. The penetration of this technology was complete. At least 95% of the industrial structure received this assistance. (347-348)

Sutton was dismissed as extreme, called a crackpot, and repeatedly warned that his status as a member of the academic establishment was in dire jeopardy if he continued publishing the type of revealing information he was. But he was honest, so he persisted. In the end, the Hoover Institution, under pressure from the White House, arbitrarily converted Sutton to a "non-person" by removing his fellowship in 1973.

It was probably no surprise. In 1976 he wrote in the preface to *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*:

> Contemporary academic histories, with perhaps the sole exception of Carroll Quigley's *Tragedy And Hope*, ignore [my] evidence. On the other hand, it is understandable that universities and research organizations, dependent on financial aid from foundations that are controlled by [the] New York financial elite, would hardly want to support and to publish research on these aspects of international politics. The bravest of trustees is unlikely to bite the hand that feeds his organization.

Sutton notes that much research material for his study of the Soviet buildup was supplied by Russian libraries themselves, as much of the same material here was classified by the U.S. government. This is particularly interesting, as the Russians were traditionally very secretive, but apparently saw no reason not to release such basic information. The United States, on the other hand, withheld this information from Americans.

This author then became familiar with Sutton's research on the role America and the commercial establishment played in the destruction of the Russian czar and the arming of the Soviets in his book *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*.

That led me to *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*, showing again how American companies and the

Books by Anthony Sutton

- *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development: 1917–1930*
- *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development: 1930–1945*
- *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development: 1945–1965*
- *National Suicide: Military Aid to the Soviet Union*
- *What Is Libertarianism?*
- *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*
- *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*
- *Wall Street and FDR*
- *The War on Gold: How to Profit from the Gold Crisis*
- *Energy: The Created Crisis*
- *The Diamond Connection: A Manual for Investors* (1979)
- *Trilaterals Over Washington — Volume I*
- *Trilaterals Over Washington – Volume II*
- *Gold vs Paper: A Cartoon History of Inflation*
- *Investing in Platinum Metals*
- *Technological Treason: A Catalog of U.S. Firms With Soviet Contracts, 1917–1982*
- *America's Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull & Bones*
- *How the Order Creates War and Revolution*
- *How the Order Controls Education*
- *The Best Enemy Money Can Buy*
- *The Two Faces of George Bush*
- *The Federal Reserve Conspiracy*
- *Trilaterals Over America*
- *Cold Fusion: Secret Energy Revolution*
- *Gold For Survival*

bankers played both sides of the WWII conflict simply to line their pockets, unconcerned about the ultimate toll in human lives.

Later, I read Sutton's *The War on Gold* (1977), a classic primer for understanding the manipulation of gold by the central bankers. Today, gold is flowing eastward and American paper is flowing westward, which at some point will lead to major disruptions in the U.S. dollar as a petro-currency, world finance and the price of gold. In that book Sutton wrote:

> Those entrapped by the herd instinct are drowned in the deluges of history. But there are always the few who observe, reason and take precautions, and thus escape the flood. For these few, gold has been the asset of last resort.

In *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, Sutton detailed the financing of the Bolshevik revolutionaries. Their goal was the establishing of a communist dictatorship over the Russian people, the staffing of the country with people who had the same goals as they did, the stealing of the Russian gold hoard and the transfer of it to the ruling elite.

America and its elite movers and shakers, Sutton reveals, were willing partners. Armand Hammer of baking soda fame, for example, became one of Stalin's best supporters and business associates. Hammer saw nothing unusual about doing business with this mass murderer. The same elites who helped the Soviets were willing supporters of Hitler as well. They knew enough to play both sides of the fence, as political donors do today. Some Hitler supporters may bristle at hearing that, but it is no criticism of Hitler. The parties of up-and-coming politicians will take donations from many sources; otherwise their chances of election will diminish.

In *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*, Sutton tells us exactly which companies were involved. In Chapter 7, table 7-1 of that book, Sutton lists the following American industrial leaders as contributors to Hitler's 1933 general election campaign: Edsel Ford, C.E. Mitchell, Walter Teagle, Paul Warburg, Gerard Swope, Owen Young, C.H. Minor and Arthur Baldwin. Those corporate leaders were very interested in developing business ties with a resurgent Germany, despite the rhetoric being directed against him by the U.S. government.

Sutton also pointed out in the same book, in reference to both fascist Germany and Soviet Russia, "There has been a continuing, albeit concealed, alliance between international political capitalists and international revolutionary socialists—to their mutual benefit" for a long time.

In 1979, Sutton penned *Energy: The Created Crisis*. It is a classic on how oil companies (with some help from Henry Kissinger and other globalists of his ilk) manipulated the Arabs and the shah of Iran into raising petroleum prices. Supposedly, there was a shortage. But there was no shortage. Sutton proved that the "shortages" were artificially created.

As soon as higher oil prices were achieved, miraculously, the supply problem disappeared. There has not been a shortage since. As a matter of fact, we currently still have a huge oil and natural gas glut on the market. The false "need" for higher prices was to enable Iran to afford high-priced armaments from the biggest weapons makers so that the shah could maintain his grip on power and fight any Arab states who had aspirations of breaking free from the Western financial yoke.

In the 1970s, while many in the U.S. sat around waiting in gas lines, Sutton revealed, excess gas was dumped in the California desert. At the same time, the Alaskan oil pipeline was loudly opposed by environmental groups. But, in secret, they were receiving funding from Big Oil. Why would oil companies do that? Sutton insisted it was to centralize control over natural resources. Once the American public was sufficiently conditioned to support the expansion of oil drilling and pipeline building, lawsuits were dropped, and the pipeline was built.

One day Sutton received a packet in the mail from Charlotte Iserbyt, whose father was a member of the Skull & Bones Society (Russell Trust), a secret Yale University organization founded in 1832. With the material received, and using public domain information on the clandestine group, Sutton started to research the group. In 1982 he founded the *Phoenix Letter*—"A Report on the Abuse of Power" as he subtitled it.

In his first issues he detailed his investigations into the Skull & Bones Society and also the powerful Bush family, which turned out to be a major player at Yale. He stated that Skull & Bones was "no ordinary group." He said, "Their names spelled Power, with a capital P."

In Sutton's preface to *America's Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull and Bones* (written in 1983 and updated in 1986 and 2002), he writes: "These pages will explain why the West built the Soviets and Hitler; why we go to war to lose; why Wall Street loves Marxists and Nazis; why the kids can't read; why the churches have become propaganda fronts; why historical facts are suppressed, why politicians lie—and a hundred other whys."

He wrote several volumes on Skull & Bones including *How the Order Creates War and Revolution* (1985). It is a road map of how revolutions are financed and created, inevitably for the benefit of the plutocracy.

That was followed by *How the Order Controls Education*. This book explained the manipulation of the educational system and finally made clear to me the actions of Dr. M. Reed Ph.D., my high school public speaking teacher. It was my first experience with managed conflict—the idea that crises, whether real or imagined, are created to justify a desired solution, which was the objective all along. This came in my senior year at Roosevelt High School, Fresno, California. It was there I was

also exposed to the ideas of the Hegelians, who taught that real freedom could only be achieved through obedience to the state.

In his research, Sutton shows how connected families (Rockefellers, Davisons, Harrimans, Pratts and Whitneys, to name a few), tracing their ancestries back to the 1630s, have used their power to control education, philanthropy, political parties, major law firms and private banks. They have a disproportionate influence in major banks, the executive branch of government, foreign policy, Federal Reserve bank boards and the media. They have significant influence in universities, churches, business and industry. They also are known to be involved in the drug trade.

According to Sutton, the objective is what George H.W. Bush referred to as the New World Order. Their method is based upon deliberately created conflict, created to bring about a desired change, not desired by me or you, but desired by the global elite. It is therefore "managed conflict." Sutton emphasized that "The Order is not the CFR, Bilderbergers, Trilateral Commission or the Atlantic Union—but it controls these groups."

As soon as Sutton started digging into the Russell Trust and the Kingsley Trust (Scroll & Key, a Yale junior society related to Skull & Bones), funny things started happening. Normally, librarians traditionally share material available in their libraries to researchers and the public. But when Sutton asked specifically about these secret organizations, he claimed public domain material available for a century began to disappear.

So who was pulling the strings? It was the elites who do not like a strong light focused on their activities. Sutton was particularly interested in George H.W. Bush — a former CIA man and at that time the vice president— a member of the Skull & Bones order.

A subscriber to Sutton's publication sent Bush a letter asking if Sutton was correct in his facts. Bush did not respond, but his acting secretary did so with a sidestep. The response letter stated that Bush did not belong to any "sordid secret society," which was not really the question.

Sutton drew charts showing how Skull & Bones and Yale are tied into virtually all education, major church organizations, the military, foreign policy organizations, finance, both political parties, civil liberties organizations, publishers and the like. In other words, the tightknit elite have their hands in just about every pie you could imagine. This explains why the American middle class always seems to be on the losing side of national and international events.

Sutton explained how Skull & Bones acquires its members. Fifteen are selected in their junior year at the university and become a one-year member of the order participating in their activities for their senior year at Yale. Skull & Bones members are sworn to secrecy and help their "brothers" find influential positions of power in many different fields.

Their names are known to everyone, but their agenda is always hidden. Just a small handful of some of these powerful people includes: William Huntington Russell (founder), Alphonso Taft, Henry L. Stimson, John Edward Seeley, William Howard Taft, William Payne Whitney, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt I, Charles Edward Adams, William McCormick Blair, Harold Stanley, George Leslie Harrison, Archibald MacLeish, E. Roland Harriman, H.J. Heinz II, James L. Buckley, William F. Buckley Jr., David McCullough, Steven Mnuchin, John Kerry, Prescott Bush, Jonathan James Bush, George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush, Robert William Kagan and many, many more.

Every once in a while, a disillusioned member will break ranks. One time, Sutton received documentation from a member of Skull & Bones who lamented his membership in the order. This honest fellow expressed how decent and inspired young men were led down dark paths to do things they never imagined they would do—things they eventually wish they had never done. Those who dedicated themselves to the organization were always guaranteed a high level of success, and they seem to have little concern for the results of their manipulation of world events.

As individuals we need to educate ourselves on the machinations of the elite. Without that knowledge, our nation can be sucked into situations that are obviously not in the best interests of the majority. On the other hand, those who openly oppose the agendas of the power elite will be ignored, marginalized or denied access to the hallowed halls of power. It has always been thus and will probably continue much the same way.

We owe fearless researchers like Prof. Anthony Sutton a debt of thanks for educating us on how the global elite thinks and the methods they use to achieve their goals. Inevitably, this involves accumulating and consolidating more wealth and power at the expense of the common man.

We end with this quote from Sutton, which is sage advice for people of all races, creeds and colors today who want to throw off the shackles imposed upon us by the power elite:

"[T]he power system continues only as long as individuals try to get something for nothing. The day when a majority of individuals declares or acts as if it wants nothing from the government, declares that it will look after its own welfare and interests, then on that day the power elites are doomed." ✦

Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst is a freelance historian based in the U.S. Northwest. Harald arrived in America as an immigrant from Norway in 1949. He served in the U.S. Army with the Strategic Communications Command Europe from 1963-1966. After his military career, he spent 20 years in broadcasting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A TRUSTED VOICE

I love your publications. [American Free Press, The Barnes Review] Any separatist news outlet that refrains from cavorting with the Zionist mainstream media is a breath of fresh air. I am a big fan of The Barnes Review. What you do is a great thing. What the white race needs is a trusted voice to flag misinformation, not a plastic puppet organization afraid of its own shadow. Gentlemen, AFP & TBR are those trusted voices!

James Ferris
California

GERMANS ARE CIVILIZED

I just finished *The Hoax of Soviet Anti-Semitism.* It was real *chutzpah* for Soviet officials to write about all the alleged Nazi atrocities. We now know that the Germans didn't commit the voluminous atrocities claimed by Soviet propagandists and that life wasn't nearly as good as the Soviets claimed. There was no mention, of course, of Katyn Forest massacre or the hundreds of thousands of German women raped to death by the Red Army. I am grateful for the many books [TBR has] made available that prove the German people are indeed civilized. I have for many decades considered both FDR and Churchill worse than Adolf Hitler even before learning the truth about Hitler.

Ed Zeman
Illinois

TOP OF THE LIST

According to an article in the December 18, 2016 *New York Post*, it looks like the Gestapo/SS really wasn't putting the search for the Frank families and other Jews on the top of their "To Do" list after all! They were looking for counterfeiters printing fake ration coupons. So much for the myth that killing Jews was the No. 1 priority of the Reich. Truth does comes out in small doses.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

SURPRISED

I was somewhat surprised by the last paragraph of Dr. Raphael Johnson's article "St. John of Damascus," in the March/April, 2016 edition which stated, "Islam, then and now, has one purpose: to destroy Christianity, and its similarity to Judaism in almost all important respects cannot be taken as irrelevant or a coincidence."

In 2010, I did a tour of Egypt and Jordan with an excellent tour company. There were many tour groups from everywhere. We were surrounded by many tongues.

We noticed that evey major city had a mosque as well as a Catholic cathedral. Our Muslim tour guide's two daughters attended a Catholic school. Why? He stated that the nuns were excellent teachers. So many Egyptians send their children there. We visited one cathedral in Alexandria and talked with the head priest.

As someone who grew up in Germany during WWII, I'm very much aware of the distortion of a country's history and its people by the winners, in order to justify their actions against the loser. The very people who were behind the killing of millions of German civilians during and immediately after World War II are the very ones who claim they are victims today.

My advice is to resist the urge to paint all people with the same brush, which is exactly what we get from the controlled media.

G. Hines
California

STALIN NOT JEWISH

Mr. Harald Scharnhorst (TBR letter, November/December 2016) says Josef Stalin "looked like a Jew." Hitler, Rosenberg, Hans F.K. Günther, and Nazi specialists on the USSR did not share his view. The archetypal Ashkenazi physiognomy was that of Sverdlov, with Litvinov and Mekhlis as beauty parade runners-up.

However, since "Jewish appearance does not constitute sufficient proof of descent" (Heydrich), ancestral research is needed. Mr. Scharnhorst says Stalin's patronymic "sounds Jewish"—by incorrectly splitting "Dzhugashvili" before the final consonant of its first syllable, which anyhow is "g" not "d." The actual stem "Dzhuga" does not mean "Jew" in Kartvelian languages; and the likeliest explanation is a historic Aryan loan word for "cattle yoke" (rather than "steel").

This is of course irrelevant if Josef was illegitimate, but such speculations are groundless. Another story made his ancestors "Mountain Jews," whom the SS specifically exempted from wartime racial action. Admittedly these Tats revered the Hebrew Bar Kochba, sometimes said to explain one of Stalin's adopted names, but there was also a Georgian "Koba" whose rebellion was nationally famous. The same account added that those remote forebears joined the Christian community.

Ketevan Geladze's own identity and maternal line are what count in rabbinical Judaism. Reliable details now available about the parentage of Stalin's mother identify her as a Georgian Christian, who sent her son not to a Tiflis shul but to a seminary for a Russian Orthodox education.

Ethnic settlement in that region was diverse and mixed, as Bertram Wolfe, Donald Rayfield and many others emphasize. And anyone with Internet patience can research DNA studies of Transcaucasian Jews and gentiles.

Trotsky called Stalin a Mingrelian. Mandelstam considered him an Ossete. And Souvarine-Lifschits thought he had mixed "blood." Stalin's borderland marginality and physical defects possibly encouraged initial youthful admiration for Georgian "abrek" heroes. Eventually, as a communist, he sought a unified system, which for practical necessity had to be regimented around the Muscovite majority, thereby greatly reducing the "Jewish" percentage in its administration, apart from the security apparatus.

Stalin did not "marry several Jewesses." But neither was he a racial anti-Semite. This latter notion developed from 1948 onward because of the increasing clash between an exclusively Jewish Zionism with U.S. ties and a multi-racial Soviet communism supporting "third world" anti-colonialism.

Zionists habitually describe opponents as *ipso facto* "anti-Semites." So long as this is kept firmly in mind throughout, even Wikipedia's documented "Doctor's Plot" article (q.v.) is relevant. Stalin opposed Zionists, not on "genetic," nor entirely cultural grounds, but because he demanded total internal loyalty from everyone. Although in his final paranoia he could have penalized such foreign-connected traitors collectively, like other previously suspected nationalist or ideological dissidents, no conclusive proof exists that he was preparing a wholesale "Holocaust" (against those considered, mistakenly, as his own people).

Alexander Rashin links his puzzling death to Purim in *Why Didn't Stalin Murder All the Jews?* Zionists like Avraham Shifrin have exaggerated "refusenik" prison-camp suffering with much the same statistical extravagance and hyperalgesia that characterize various morbid anecdotes from anti-Nazi "survivors."

Did the people that helped Lenin in 1917, and Stalin between1941 and 1948, help to oust

Gorbachev by 2007? According to Victor Ostrovsky, "[The] Mossad promised to bring about, through its political connections, an early recognition of the new regime" in exchange for a "massive exodus" to Israel.

John Tanner
Via email

BACK TO MINIDOKA

Thanks to Don Schorr for his letter in the last TBR. Regarding his question about my Minidoka article (TBR November/December, 2016 issue), I rather doubt that 100% of Japanese incarcerated in concentration camps were loyal. That would be asking too much. There were some dissenters, as I correctly pointed out. They were called "No-Nos," as they would not sign loyalty oaths. They were sent to Tule Lake, where "questionable internees" were kept. But my point is that the U.S. Army figured out that those who wanted to join and serve their country (America) did so by choice, and that speaks highly of them. Why were Japanese sent only to Europe and not to the Pacific? I honestly have never heard an official explanation other than it was not desirable to have "Japs" shooting "Japs." A sizable chunk of America's population during WWII was of German heritage. Those who did not run afoul of the War Resources Board, or other government watchdogs, were allowed into the U.S. military without any problems I am aware of. Those that ran afoul of the government for whatever reason were incarcerated in concentration camps, as I asserted in my radio interview with Andrew Carrington Hitchcock (TBR Radio at www.BarnesReview.com) regarding my Minidoka article. It is worth noting that Italians were also incarcerated, one location being Missoula, Montana.

I agree it is interesting and curious that Americans of German descent were found suitable to fight in Europe. Many were Hitler opponents. Of those who were sympathizers, however benign, we hear very little. I can offer a couple of clues. Some time back, I conversed with a local man who refuses to identify with his German heritage for the simple reason that he does not want to be connected with German atrocities. He is a firm believer in the myth of German villainy, and is so embarrassed by it he is in complete denial of his heritage. He was absolutely astounded that others might be villains. The idea of only German villainy is proposterous, of course, but it goes to show the power of propaganda. With the Japanese, no such self-denial of culture surfaced. There is another explanation. With the Japanese atrocities committed against American and Philippine soldiers during the Bataan Death March, and the Japanese practice of kamikaze raids on American ships (some hundred or more destroyed), feelings in the U.S. military were so high against the Japanese that our military may have felt it desirable not to send Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Theater. Something to think about!

Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst
Idaho

MORE ON JOHN S. MOSBY

First, my thanks to The Barnes Review for publishing my article and advertising my book, *A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint*, in your latest issue. There is, however, one correction I have to make with regard to those attendant pieces surrounding the article itself. In the piece referencing Edwin Stanton's fear of Mosby, a photograph of the latter is identified as having been taken by the famous Mathew (one "T") Brady in 1865. I can understand how TBR made that error, as I have also seen it so identified. But whether or not the image was taken by Brady, who died in 1896, it was taken considerably later than 1865. Indeed, it is probable—given his outlaw status until late June of that year—Mosby was in no position for such frivolities, though he certainly did have a considerable number of photos taken soon after the war! The photo in TBR was one of several taken of him probably about the time he left for Hong Kong in early 1880 when he was in his mid-forties; Mosby was 31 at the close of the war.

V.P. Hughes
Via email

Col. John S. Mosby's favorite (almost) immediate postwar photograph. It illustrates clearly the fact that the photograph used in the Stanton-Mosby sidebar article in TBR's January/February 2017 edition was taken considerably later.

JEWS DID SOME GOOD THINGS

In accusing Judaism of being an "invention," I believe you've completed taking away just about everything from the Jews: They really aren't Jewish (Khazars), they aren't a great people (satanists), any good they might have done (polio vaccine) they did for selfish reasons or to inject poison into Christian veins, the thousands of holocaust survivors (all liars plus Rudolf Höss), and in your last issue the Dragon brothers (TBR January/February 2017, p. 28). Looking globally at what you do, don't even you find it strange that in all your TBR issues, Jews and Israel have never been or done anything good? Can it be that a people that has lasted so long and seems to have contributed to mankind (Freud, Einstein, Oppenheimer, Teller, Koufax etc) far in greater proportion to their numbers (Nobel prizes) is so vile—and now Jews didn't even create monotheism (p. 44 of the same issue). Will one of your future issues reveal that the Jews have been trying to steal the Sun? If you ever get done accusing the Jews of everything, TBR's 80-page issues will shrink to 30. I'm only glad with all the Jews' historic villainy that you never lead your readers to the conclusion that all Jews should be "holocausted." If the Jews are as arrogant and clannish as you have accused them in the past, what would lead you to believe they would ever condescend to drinking Christian blood?

Jerry Axelrod
Pennsylvania

[Okay, okay, we admit it: Sandy Koufax was a heck of a pitcher. P.S. Rudolf Höss would have admitted to anything after the days of incessant, sadistic torture he received, as did other Germans tortured at Nuremberg for their "confessions." Reader comment invited. —Ed.]

CLARIFICATION

In the November/December 2016 issue of TBR, in the article entitled "Southern Baptist Convention Calls for Ban on Battle Flag," a subscriber rightfully points out that the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) was not allocating $4 million toward the construction of a Mosque. In fact, the SBC has only filed paperwork in support of the mosque in New Jersey, and the $4 million figure was Russell Moore's suggested donation to the project. Messenger John Wofford of the Armorel Baptist Church in Arkansas recently moved for all Southern Baptist officials or officers who support the building of more Islamic mosques in the U.S. to be immediately removed from any position within the Southern Baptist Convention.—Ed.

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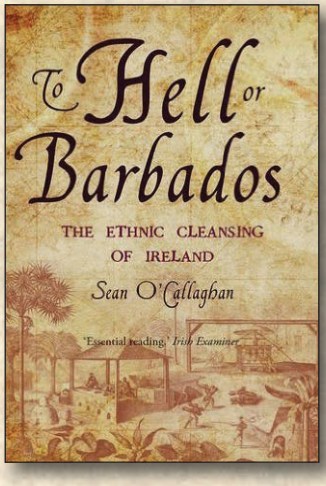

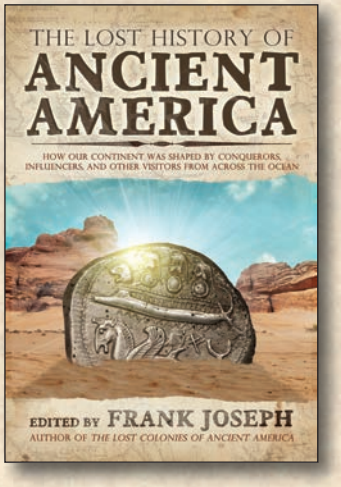
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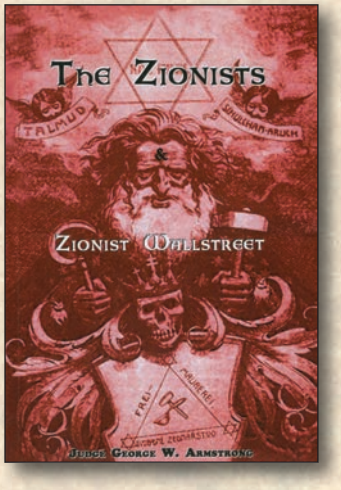

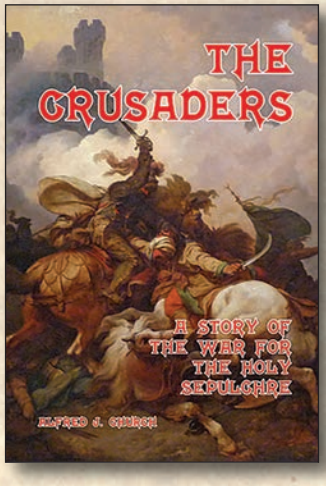

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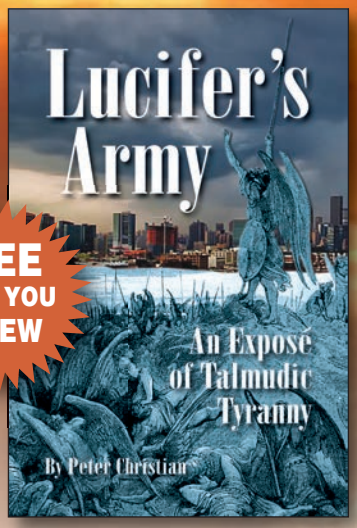

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